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Conant Asks Full U. S. Risk; Sofia Denies Troop Entry; British Warships Bombed

The World's Day—At a Glance
Jan. 14, 1941

New England: Conant Calls for Full Risk by U. S.

Dr. James B. Conant, President of Harvard University, told the Cambridge Chamber of Commerce the United States should "risk all"—even to a declaration of war, if necessary—to defeat the Axis. [Details: Page 9.]

Coldest weather of the new year in New England brought official forecast of continued cold for the next five days. [Details and picture: Page 9.]

The American Federation of Labor will begin a drive to organize Connecticut metal and building industries tomorrow. [Details: Page 9.]

Recruits of the second draft call were inducted into the 241st Coast Artillery at Fort Andrews in Boston Harbor. [Details: Page 10.]

Balkans: Bulgaria Denies Entry of Troops

Bulgaria today formally denied that there were German troops on Bulgarian territory. [Details: Page 5.]

Greco-Italian Front: British Warships Damaged

British warships were damaged by Italian and German bombers while convoying important assistance to the Greeks, the British Admiralty announced. The ships—a cruiser, destroyer and the aircraft carrier Illustrious—were attacked in the Mediterranean. An Italian destroyer was sunk in the engagement. [Details: Page 4.]

RAF destroyed nine planes believed to be German Junkers 87's—two-seater dive bombers—in a night raid on Catania, Sicily, British airforce headquarters stated.

Greek forces were reported chasing the Italians northward from Klisoura toward Berat, sending the pick of their troops through the gap in the Italian defense line there.

Italians claimed to have sunk a British submarine by plane and motor boats and admitted the sinking of a small Italian steamer off the Yugoslav coast of the Adriatic. The sinking of the submarine made the tenth ship claimed by the Italians to have been sunk or hit during the past few days.

Air and Sea: Fire Bombs Fall on Plymouth

Nazi incendiary bombs said to number 10,000, together with large numbers of high explosive bombs were dropped in a concentrated Nazi attack on Plymouth, vital British southwest naval base and port. Casualties were "remarkably few." [Details: Page 4.]

Britain's war effort now is costing about $53,000,000 a day. It cost $38,000,000 daily in 1940. Army, Navy and Air Force costs combined averaged about $47,628,000 daily in the first 11 days of 1941. The rest went for interest and management, national debt and ordinary expenditures.

At sea the British Admiralty recorded one of the lightest weeks of merchant shipping losses of the war, with only four merchantmen totalling 14,687 tons sunk in the week ending Jan. 5. [Details: Page 4.]

In East Africa: General Argentina Captured

General captured in Libya today by the British was the Italian Blackshirt General Argentina. Cairo reports stated he was spotted from the air "hiding by the water's edge" and was captured by a motorboat crew.

Haile Selassie was reported reviewing a small army of Ethiopians, raised and equipped by the British, at his headquarters at Khartum in Anglo-Egyptian territory. [Details: Page 4.]

British offer to give Italian women and children safe conduct from Italian East Africa, in view of possible British offensive against the Italian garrisons, in that area was reported.

In Washington: Senators Get Army Report

Eleven members of Senate military and appropriations committees received from War Department officials a confidential report on the progress of the Army's procurement program.

President Roosevelt called nine Government officials to the White House to discuss women's part in home defense. [Details: Page 2.]

Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau said the British Government is negotiating with large groups of American investment trusts for the sale of a large amount of British investments in the United States.

The War Department reported that its staff of civilian employees had grown with its expanding Army to a present strength of about 180,000, approximately twice the normal number.

Far East: Konoye Assails U. S. Aid

United States aid to China and Britain was sharply criticized by Premier Konoye of Japan in a speech to Parliamentary and business leaders. [Details: Page 5.]

France, by official decree, temporarily suspended all commercial operations by land between French Indo-China and Thailand (Siam). The decree gave no explanation.

French Indo-China, confronted with pressure from Japanese forces in the northeast, and Thailand (Siam) border attacks to the west, prepared today to change military commanders. General Mordant arrived at Saigon from France to become commander-in-chief of the Indo-China Army, succeeding Gen. Maurice Martin.

Double Attack Is Centered On Loan-Lease Bill

Sponsors ready to accept restrictions—Isolation bloc seeks outright defeat of measure.

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14—The loan-lease bill is under double attack today.

It faces not only qualifying amendments designed to restrict the powers it would give to the President, which its sponsors appear willing to accept, but also new tactics of delay and extraneous debate frankly designed to defeat it.

At the White House Stephen Early, Presidential Secretary, told reporters today that so far as he knew the question of a time limitation on the powers contemplated for the President in the loan-lease bill would be left to Congress. "I think the White House will just let Congress work it out," he said.

At the Capitol, Speaker Sam Rayburn (D) of Texas announced that he was willing to accept "any restrictions whatever on the legislation providing that they do not interfere with the general purpose."

Latest developments, when drawn into focus, leave the situation, which has divided the Republican Party and brought anti-New Deal Southern Democrats solidly behind the Administration, as follows:

The opposition of the isolationists, led by Senators Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana, Bennett C. Clark (D) of Missouri, Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan, and Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio, will be against the bill in toto, and their strategy will be to raise every issue in the book that might turn public opinion in their favor.

To Call Kennedy

They plan to call Joseph P. Kennedy, Ambassador in absentia to Great Britain, who advocated the re-election of President Roosevelt because of the war emergency and is now quietly opposing the main direction of his war-emergency policies; and William C. Bullitt, former Ambassador to France and close White House consultant.

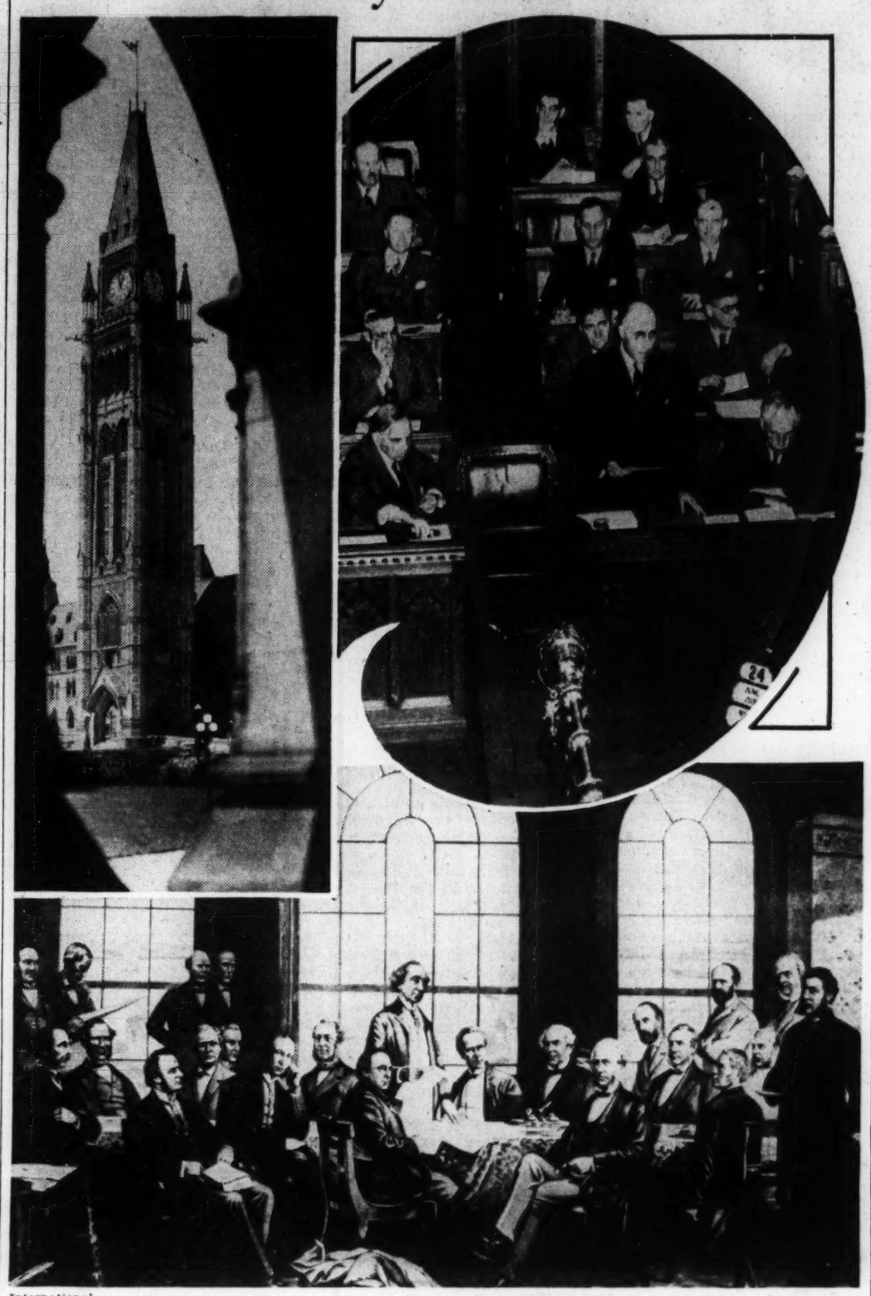
They intend to cross-examine both Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Bullitt to find out if any capital can be made of the allegations, first publicized by Berlin after the Nazis had raided the Polish Foreign Office, that American diplomats abroad were really to blame for bringing on the war, that they encouraged the Poles to resist Reichsführer Hitler by hinting that American aid could be counted on. This may not bear on the issue, but it will make "good" material for speeches and headlines.

Administration Confident

Modifications to the bill will be made by its supporters, not by its opponents, as illustrated by the position taken by Representative Kenneth F. Simpson (R) of New York, who in making the first move to apply a two-year time limit to the powers delegated to the President, declared his full support of the basic principle of aid to Britain. He also favored limiting the loan-lease form of aid to the British Commonwealth and Ireland unless Congress by

Continued on Page 18, Column 2

Democracy Examines Itself



International

Canada Takes Stock of Its System of Government

The British Empire's North American dominion is reassessing its Constitution today—reassessing the system of government that bridges the span from confederation to modern parliamentary sessions. The central portion of Canada's famous painting of the "Fathers of Confederation" in 1864 (lower) shows Sir John A. Macdonald, the Dominion's first Prime Minister, standing in the center, while the current Commons scene (upper right) shows Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King seated at the left with Col. James L. Ralston, now Minister of National Defense, speaking. Meanwhile the Peace Tower of the Parliament Buildings in Ottawa (upper left) stands as a symbol for Canada and Canadian citizens, even in the midst of its second war in a generation.

Nine Canadian 'Partners' Study Constitution

OTTAWA, Ontario, Jan. 14 (AP) — Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King declared today Canada's war effort would be prejudiced if there were no relief for "the growing stresses and strains in intergovernmental relations."

Speaking at the opening of the Dominion-Provincial Conference, the Prime Minister said competition among governments for sources of revenue to meet mounting costs "hangs over the country as a threat to its unity."

By Bruce Hutchison
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Jan. 14—The nine partners of the Canadian Confederation and their joint establishment, the National Government, are sitting down together here today to examine a Constitution which is a compromise between that of the United States and the unwritten Constitution of Britain.

They will find, by common admission, that the Canadian Constitution is out of date, unsatisfactory in modern times and yet very difficult to amend. Whether the partners will be able to agree now on any remedy for these obvious difficulties is regarded one of the most important problems before the Dominion.

No such attempt has been made before. Since the British North America Act was passed by the British Parliament and proclaimed on July 1, 1867, Canada has got along under it, with few changes and with no wholesale effort to remodel it. The present conference called to make that effort, thus is one of the most important family

Continued on Page 18, Column 1

Britain Gaining Against German Night Bombers

Radio directional beam gives quick location of enemy planes for antiaircraft fire.

Rise in losses by Nazis proves effectiveness of 'predictor' device used by RAF.

By a Military Expert
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 14—Scientific research has found the answer to detection of enemy aircraft, whose pilots try to use the darkness to hide their operations in the air.

As the result, Great Britain has within its grasp a means that will go far toward combating night bombing.

This new means of defense is the radio directional beam—a familiar electrical device—used in a new way.

The full details are technical secrets. But the general method of operation is relatively simple.

The necessary equipment is placed in the airplane, and a radio beam is projected into the air.

The beam from one ship is of course very narrow—less than two degrees of arc.

Every Object Recorded

Any object in the air (which of course must be an airplane or airship) entering the beam, is recorded on a visible dial within the defending plan, on a strip that somewhat resembles seismographic recordings.

Without any interference, the steady beam is recorded as a straight line. Any break in the straight line is indicated by a little "v," thus:

----------v----------

Such recording instantly gives the direction of the enemy ship. The approximate distance can be determined by the length of the line from the time of recording to time of break in the line.

Thus one ship flying alone might pick up an enemy ship or ships in its narrow beam. Flights, squadrons, groups, or "wings" of airplanes flying in formation would increase that beam to a correspondingly larger arc, and thus more readily pick up one or more enemy planes.

Intercommunication between airplanes, and from airplanes to ground and vice versa, by voice telephone, insures that all enemy ships found in the air are reported as quickly as detected.

Used on New Planes

"Well," one may say, "if it is all so simple, why is it not being used?"

It is, to a limited degree, and the new type of British intercepter fighter now being produced is being equipped with such apparatus as quickly as British industry can turn it out.

It is also contemplated that the device be used by ground installations, giving new accuracy to antiaircraft fire.

While the British have this answer, and are desperately anxious to use it, they must have more ships to do so. Their damaged industries are still striving, night and day, to overcome numerical superiority of the enemy in airplanes alone. Refinements must be rele-

Continued on Page 4, Column 1

LONDON, Jan. 14—As Britain's new day and night air offensive against Axis Powers gathers momentum, evidence accumulates to show that the Royal Air Force is apparently "getting the edge" on the German Luftwaffe at last.

Today it is possible to say with assurance that progress is being made by the British toward minimizing the menace of the German night bomber.

This isn't surmise. It is a statement of fact based on the most responsible information. It is not a question of an elusive solution "just around the corner"—which unfortunately was the impression the public was allowed to obtain several months ago with resulting disappointment when the Germans later smashed up Coventry, Southampton, London, and other cities.

It is a question of technical research, expedited to the utmost, having reached a point where the widening application of its outcome starts to be translatable into terms of increased Nazi bomber losses.

Germans Admit Losses

Friday night, for example, the Germans declared that six planes which raided Portsmouth and other targets in Southern England failed to get home. The British official communiqué claimed only two brought down, but this was not taken as an indication of the Nazis overestimating their losses since it is believed that the guns of Britain's night fighters probably took a heavier toll than six.

The invariable British policy is to claim as victims only those whose destruction is corroborated by irrefutable visual evidence and at night this is much harder to obtain than in the daytime. Left out of account, therefore, are marauders so badly winged that they fall in the sea or are blown to small pieces by a direct hit on their high explosive cargoes.

Margin of Error Reduced

I am not permitted to indicate the lines of investigation upon which progress has been made that provides British defense organizers with what they consider a solid basis for anticipation that the night bomber will be subdued fairly soon. I am, however, permitted to say that it relates to improved "predictor" instruments which can put antiaircraft guns and fighters onto their targets with a greatly reduced margin of error.

Already one type of light quick firer aided by the latest predictor contrivances has shown that it can guarantee a hit within the first 20 shots.

As guns improve so bombers have to be improved to elude them. Which is another way of saying that both in Britain and Germany there is a tremendous contest going on between aircraft constructors trying to make bombers fly higher and gunmakers striving to enable artillery to shoot further. As the struggle rises up to the stratosphere advantages accrue to the antiaircraft gun—first because this increase in altitude serves to keep the raider higher up, making it more difficult to hit a target; second, because the more rarefied the atmosphere, the less maneuverable the plane becomes; and, third, because in the rarefied atmosphere, the antiaircraft shell fragments retain, over a longer period, the velocity imparted to them when the projectile explodes.

Clustered Beams for Beacons

While details of Britain's new technique of antiaircraft defense are strictly secret certain aspects are obvious to anybody who has witnessed recent raids—such as the fact that searchlights appear no longer to be employed as ad-

Continued on Page 4, Column 7

N. H. Governor Submits Budget Of $16,178,838 for Biennium

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 14—In a budget message delivered a month ahead of the legal deadline, Gov. Robert O. Blood asked the New Hampshire Legislature today to avoid new or higher taxes and to adopt a balanced budget for the fiscal biennium of $16,178,838.65.

"As we face the task ahead," he told the legislators at a joint session, "there are only three courses open to us, one of which we must follow: First, to increase revenue through taxation of some kind. Second, to go further into debt through bonded indebtedness or otherwise. Third, to cut expenditures.

"I believe we have no right to accept either of the first two, and I recommend to you that the expenses be kept down to a point where our present taxes will give us a balanced budget."

In bringing about a balanced budget for the two-year period, many changes of policy were recommended by Governor Blood. He proposed a boost of $100,000 in the appropriation for old-age assistance and an increase of $50,000 in the case of aid for dependent children.

Counterbalancing these, Governor Blood recommended savings by such policies as no new positions unless there is a most imperative need; no salary increases for State employees receiving $1,500 or more a year; annual increments of $50 only in salaries up to $1,500 in instances in which increases were indicated by the department or institution head in making up the budget request; elimination of equipment or construction of sizeable amounts; and the reduction to or below of all requests to actual appropriations for the current fiscal year, in so far as possible.

Appropriations for the previous biennium, 1939-1941, totaled $15,559,641; budget requests for the next two fiscal years totaled $17,718,641. The budget suggested by the Governor is $1,539,803 less than the requests, but about $500,000 in excess of that for the last two years.

In connection with the administration of the State liquor system, Governor Blood recommended "abolishing the Liquor Commission, as at present constituted, and establishing in place thereof a State Liquor Control Commission whose members would be paid on a per diem basis." A saving of $4,000 would result from this move, he says. The Commission would name a director and this system, says the Governor, would "develop a stronger, more efficient, business-like organization to handle the business of liquor distribution and control. I further believe that this will remove from political pressure the control and handling of liquor to a greater extent than now exists."

Governor Blood recommended cuts of $20,000 for the Legislature for the two-year period on the basis that the length of the term can be reduced three weeks to make this possible. He also suggested provisions for freezing State salaries and wages from the time of the presentation of the budget message until the start of the next fiscal year, July 1. Submission of the budget a month in advance of the legal deadline of Feb. 15 strengthened hopes for a short session of the Legislature.

The Governor said that in view of the vast sums that now are being spent by the Federal Government for national defense, "there is a necessity of considering our own fiscal problems in the light of an expanding Federal tax burden."

"I firmly believe in the pay-as-we-go philosophy applied to State expenditures, for current operations and for current needs," declared the Governor, who pointed out the great expansion of the services and expenses of the State since its inception. "We have now," he said, "reached a point near fiscal equilibrium." He pointed out that while the phase of the budget concerned with spending could be somewhat adjusted, it is possible to make "only very minor changes" in the matter of State income.

The Governor's budget figures for the next two fiscal years are as follows: 1941-1942 fiscal year, revenues, $8,088,251.82; expenditures, $8,047,442.95; leaving a balance of $40,808.87; 1942-1943 fiscal year, revenues, $8,098,991.95; expenditures, $8,131,395.70; leaving a deficit of $32,403.75; and total revenues for the two years, $16,187,243.77; total expenditures, $16,178,838.65; and a balance for the two years of $8,405.12.

"It must be evident," declared the Governor, "that there is no margin here for unforeseen requirements and I must point out to you that any extension of function, increase of services, or new services which require the expenditure of more money, must have accompanying it new revenues wherewith to pay for it, or the budget will be thrown out of balance."

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Intimate Message from Washington

Here Is a Chance to Check on a Washington Correspondent by Clipping His Lend-Lease Bill Analysis and Tallying It With Final Results

By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

What will Congress do with the lend-lease bill?

Here is an effort to give a candid opinion on some of the questions involved. No correspondent is omniscient, of course, and the following merely attempts to summarize the general feeling in the capital at present. They are the kind of answers that might be given to friends before an evening's fire after the major discussion of the merits of the bill was over. The tentative nature of these after-dinner replies is taken for granted.

Will the lend-lease bill pass?—Yes, in all probability.

Will it be amended?—Yes, in all probability.

Will the amendments emasculate the bill?—Most people don't think so.

Will the fight be bitter?—It may be; particularly if it is protracted.

Will it be protracted?—The best guess is that there will be speedy action; but that in Congress, is a relative term. Democracy requires reasonable debate, and this includes at least a minimum of public hearings. Even in an emergency, Congress rarely moves very fast.

But how long do you think it will take?—Three weeks would be amazingly fast: five to six weeks more normal. These are only guesses.

Do opponents think they can stop the bill?—No. They do not at this time, whatever they may say publicly. Their plan is to defeat the bill by amendments.

What amendments will be passed?—The most difficult question so far. Best guess is some time limitation of the President's proposed authority.

Will this damage the bill?—Chances are—no. What is happening is largely a trading proposition. Drafters of bill have asked for more than they expect to get; at the appropriate time they will make concessions. The normal expectancy is that salutary amendments will be approved. These will also satisfy legislators that they are not rubber-stamps. The qualification here is, of course, that anything may happen in a bargain and one side may grow stubborn.

Is the White House being conciliatory?—In this sense "conciliatory" is a technical term; it means at this juncture, is the White House prepared to go through with the usual give-and-take ritual that satisfies Congress? Best advice is the White House is "conciliatory."

Is Congress split on party lines?—No. If the Democrats show reasonable finesse and statesmanship the issue can be kept above politics. This answer could be expanded a good deal. Republicans have a duty to oppose; the Republicans in Congress have been less "co-operationist" than Mr. Willkie; also Republicans distrust President Roosevelt. But the answer "no," still stands for the above question at present.

What is the effect of the Willkie-Landon difference?—Not much, save in a negative sense. It emphasizes the non-partisan split dividing the same party. Neither Mr. Willkie nor Mr Landon actually controls many votes in Congress; their influence is rather on the electoral masses. If they spoke with united voice, their moral power would be great. As it is on this issue, they tend to cancel each other out.

Are the Democrats united?—Yes, to an unusual degree.

How does this come about?—For some reason, never completely explained, the South leads other sections in sympathy and support for Britain. This is shown repeatedly in public opinion polls. Defeat of popular Joe Byrnes, Jr., son of the late Speaker, for his House seat from Tennessee on the sole issue that he opposed the draft law, was a sensation of the past election and an indication of current sentiment. The conservative Southern Wing of the Democrats is now behind the President. Carter Glass is typical.

What effect does this have?—With Southern support Mr. Roosevelt's "paper" majority becomes a real majority. Democrats have 66 out of 96 Senators; 268 out of a total of 435 Representatives. Southern support far more than outweighs Democratic losses from isolationists, even if Mr. Roosevelt gets no Republican votes at all.

Richard L. Strout

Antiaircraft Fire Directed by Beam

By the Associated Press

New York

A partial answer to the use of intersecting radio beams, used as a guide for night bombers, has apparently been found.

Both the British and the Germans developed a trick of projecting radio "lanes," similar to the American commercial airway beams, over enemy territory and intersecting them with other beams. A pilot following a beam-path knew his approximate position when he reached the intersection.

That danger was met with listening stations which located the intersections, and the area was "boxed" with an antiaircraft barrage.

Ford Motor Co. Works on Plan To Build Parts for Bombers

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Jan. 14 (AP)—A plan to use mass production facilities of the Ford Motor Company in fast construction of giant bombing planes is under development by the automobile firm and Consolidated Aircraft Corporation.

"We will do it if we can, and it looks as if we can," said Edsel Ford, after a recent conference here with Maj. Reuben H. Fleet, head of the aircraft firm.

Mr. Ford, President of the motor company, said all the facilities of his huge River Rouge plant near Detroit were available if needed to produce in whole or in part the giant four-motored bombers now built here by Consolidated.

The tentative plans call for the Ford plant to produce parts for assembly by Consolidated at a new plant to be built at Fort Worth, Texas.

Parts from the automobile factory also will be used by the Douglas Aircraft Company, which also builds bombers in Southern California, to assemble at a new plant at Tulsa, Okla.

Donald Douglas, President of the firm, said representatives of the Defense Commission and automobile manufacturers were due at the Douglas plant in a few days to discuss details.

The company, he said, had been asked by the Government to concentrate on a plane model now in production "and to utilize as much as possible manufacturing and personnel facilities of the automotive industry."

Mr. Ford, who came here with his two sons, Benson and Henry II, said he would return east today, but would leave five of his best technicians to study Consolidated methods and equipment.

Use of the River Rouge facilities will require re-tooling of the vast plant, Mr. Ford said, and "it will take some months" to get parts production under way. How long, he could not say.

The Consolidated B-24 bomber, powered by four engines of 1,200 horsepower each, has a range of 3,000 miles and can carry four tons of bombs.

Mr. Douglas said he could not make a complete statement of possibilities of the plan, pending complete study of it, but that "we have pledged our resources and experience to the Government and will do everything in our power to speed the national defense by undertaking any task which can be reasonably carried out."

New York School Budget Calls for $152,008,302

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 13—The Board of Education's Finance Committee had submitted a tentative estimate for 1941-1942 of $152,008,302, an increase of $1,347,573 over the present operating school cost sheet.

With the addition of other school expenditures listed by the Board, including debt service, teachers' retirement fund, and Health Department educational funds, which total $43,419,451, the aggregate budget requests stood today at $195,427,753, constituting an expenditure of more than $1,000,000 a school day.

The Committee, however, is asking for about $6,000,000 less than its original budget estimate of a year ago. The Board asked for $158,095,698 for the fiscal year 1940-41, but this was cut about $6,000,000 by Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia, and the Legislature later took away another $2,000,000 of State funds, leaving a reduced budget of $150,660,728.

The budget for the fiscal year 1941-1942, if it gets no slashing, will have restored to the New York school system many of the extracurricular services removed in the economy drive which saw a $10,000,000 cut in State aid to education in 1939.

Typical of the restored services asked for is the appropriation of $32,000 for day classes for adults in English and citizenship, an increase of $31,937 for community recreation centers and a new item of $69,618 for 215 after-school athletic centers.

Ellsworth B. Buck, Vice-President of the Board of Education and Chairman of the Finance Committee, declared the budget was not "padded" in any particular, and said it took into account the falling registration and the state of the city's finances.

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Alaskan Indians Seek Damages for Lost Hunting

SEATTLE, Wash., Jan. 14 (AP)—Contending that white men ruined their hunting and fishing grounds in Alaska, the Haida and Thilinget Indian tribes are asking the United States Government to pay them $20,000,000.

Roy Peratovich and William L. Paul, Alaska Indians, are on their way to Washington to press claims on behalf of 5,000 members of the two tribes.

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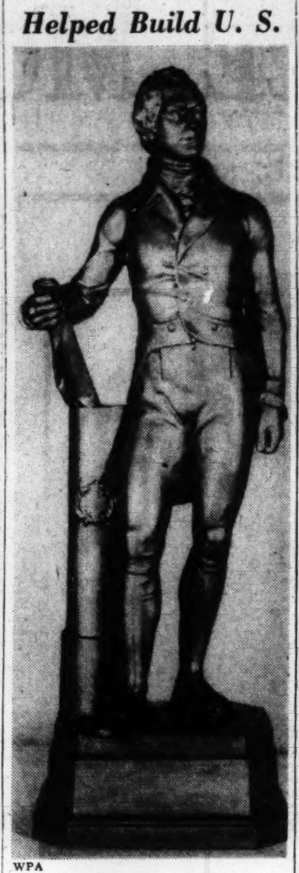

WPA

Alexander Hamilton

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 14—A formal unveiling of the statues of Alexander Hamilton, first United States Secretary of the Treasury, and De Witt Clinton, pioneer locomotive inventor, sculptured by Adolph Alexander Weinman was held by the Museum of the City of New York today. The statues are set in white marble niches of the façades of the two wings of the Museum facing Fifth Avenue. They were made possible through the generosity of an anonymous art patron.

Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia was the chief speaker at the ceremonies. The statues are full length, slightly over life size and cast in nickel bronze.

Student Group Up From South For U.S. Visit

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 14—Eighty-one professors and students from Chile, Peru, Ecuador, and Colombia, one of the largest educational groups to visit the United States from South America, arrived yesterday and were welcomed by City officials, civic leaders, and Latin-American Government representatives.

The students and professors will study at the University of North Carolina for six weeks, taking special courses to increase their knowledge of United States culture and life, under a system of exchange scholarships sponsored by D. Stewart Inglehart, President of the Grace Line. Twenty-six other students and professors are expected from Brazil, Argentina, and Uruguay later this month.

After their official greeting at City Hall, the party toured the City. Educational organizations in New York, Princeton, N. J., and Philadelphia will entertain them before they leave for Chapel Hill, N. C.

American students already are participating in the exchange, one group studying at the University of Chile, and last summer a group attended special classes at San Marcos University, Lima, Peru. Latin-American students and professors are here on their summer vacations, their seasons being the reverse of those in North America.

Costa Rica Seizes Arms

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica (AP)—Costa Rican officials have seized a cache of rifles, pistols and knives and a quantity of Nazi emblems at a hiding place in San Isidro, a rural center, it was reported here.

Federal Conciliator Demands Strike End in Defense Plant

DETROIT, Jan. 14 (AP)—James F. Dewey, Federal labor conciliator, announced today that as "a defense measure he would insist that all plants of the Eaton Manufacturing Company be reopened and all striking employees be put back to work."

The strike began at the Eaton plant in Saginaw, Mich., and has spread to the company's factories in Detroit, Battle Creek, and Marshall in Michigan and Cleveland, Ohio. About 3,500 workers are affected.

"This marks the first time such a drastic step has been taken anywhere in the country," said Mr. Dewey in announcing his demand that the plants be reopened.

"The dispute can be settled after the plants are running again."

Commission Approval

Dewey said he took his action with the authorization of the National Defense Advisory Commission and the Department of Labor. Were the strike to continue, he said, automobile plants manufacturing airplane engines would be affected within a few days. The Eaton Company supplies airplane engine parts.

R. J. Thomas, International President of the striking United Automobile Workers of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, said members of his organization employed by the Eaton Company were "ready to go back to work immediately" while negotiations are resumed.

"We tried over a long period of time to do that very thing," Mr. Thomas said. "All we asked was that our men be put back to work. We are ready to consent to a Labor Board election or anything else to determine which union should represent the employees."

Mr. Thomas said the Company had "agreed" to that procedure, but had not fulfilled the agreement.

Bargaining Contracts

All except the Saginaw plant have bargaining contracts with the U. A. W.-C. I. O., while the Wilcox-Rich Division management has a contract with the United Automobile Workers of the American Federation of Labor.

The U. A. W.-C. I. O. called the Saginaw strike charging that the company violated a pledge to rehire 300 union members involved in a strike two months ago.

J. O. Eaton, Company Chairman, said the dispute was "strictly between different groups of employees" at the Saginaw plant.

In Washington today Henry Kaiser, American Federation of Labor counsel, argued before the Labor Board that the Board had no jurisdiction to call an election because there was no question about representation of employees.

He declared there was in existence a valid two-year contract between the A. F. of L. local union at Saginaw and the Eaton Company.

But Ernest Goodman, attorney for the C. I. O. union which called the Saginaw strike, contended the Board had complete authority to order an election on the ground that the contract claimed by the A. F. of L. was not valid because it had never been authorized or ratified by the local union membership.

Three Strikes End

By the Associated Press

Labor settlements brought an end to three strikes Jan. 13 and disposed of the threat of another, but disagreements arose in other cities.

In San Diego, Calif., labor-contract negotiations over wages were broken off between the Ryan Aeronautical Company, and the C. I. O. United Automobile Workers. The Company, which employs 1,200 men, is engaged in a $10,000,000 order from the Government for primary training planes for the Army Air Corps. The Union said a strike vote would be taken. A Federal mediator was assigned to seek an agreement.

At Farmingdale, Long Island, work went on without interruption at the Fairchild Airplane & Engine Corporation plant after negotiators reached an agreement over the week end on a wage issue. Delay in production of $7,750,000 worth of military aircraft engines had been threatened by a strike.

At Covington, Ky., an agreement was reached to end a 37-day-old street car strike, which had made 40,000 residents of many communities walk to work.

Week-End Agreements

At Schenectady, N. Y., week-end agreements also settled a five-day strike of 240 bus and trolley operators and a six-week strike of 850 employees of the Bradford (R. I.) Dyeing Association.

In Detroit Frank H. Bowen, Regional Director of the National Labor Relations Board, said he had asked the Ford Motor Company and the C. I. O. United Automobile Workers to consent to an employee election at the Lincoln Motor Company plant here.

Mr. Bowen said the U. A. W.-C. I. O. had filed a petition with the NLRB stating that the union represents a majority of production and maintenance workers at the Lincoln plant and that the Ford Motor Company had refused to recognize it as exclusive bargaining agent.

A dispute between the Company and the U. A. W.-C. I. O., which charges some members have been dismissed because of union activities, is currently being arbitrated by a Federal labor conciliator.

The Ford Company is the only major automobile plant which does not have a contract with the Union.

In New York the American Merchant Marine Institute, representing steamship operators rejected seamen's demands for a 25 per cent wage increase and bonuses, ranging from $125 to $250, for trips outside the Western Hemisphere.

The contract with the National Maritime Union, C. I. O., covering seamen working out of Atlantic and Gulf Coast ports, does not expire until September, but contains a clause that it may be opened every six months to discuss wages. The $250 bonus for each seaman was asked where the ship carried gasoline or oil.

Operators and Union representatives agreed to meet again Jan. 16.

Arms Factory Goes On Six-Day Week

By the Associated Press

Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 14

The American Car & Foundry Company's 1,100 employees have begun a 48-hour, six-day work week to speed the production of munitions, Morris S. Evans, District Manager, announced.

All workers of the three shifts are receiving eight hours of time-and-a-half pay weekly, Mr. Evans explained. The firm formerly was on a five-day week.

President Plans Home Defense

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (AP)—President Roosevelt discussed with nine Government officials today a plan to set up a "Home Defense Commission" to bring to every American an opportunity to help his country in an emergency.

The plan was prepared by Mrs. Florence Kerr, assistant Work Projects Administrator, who said women would play a primary role in it.

"Civilian morale and understanding, and a country solidly behind the military and naval branches of the Government," she told reporters, "is necessary for total defense to meet total aggression."

A definite organization was not agreed on immediately, and the President asked his conferees to assemble again in the afternoon and draft a report for him.

Those who participated in the discussion of the home defense plan were Secretaries Harold Ickes and Frances Perkins; Mrs. Ellen Woodward of the social security board; Budget Director Harold Smith; Miss Harriet Elliott, member of the Defense Commission; Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator; John Carmody, Federal Works Administrator; W. H. McReynolds, administrative assistant to the President, and Mrs. Kerr.

Mrs. Roosevelt had been asked to attend the meeting but was unable to be present.

Proposal by Young Unpopular With CCC

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (AP)—Civilian Conservation Corps officials gave a cool reception today to the American Youth Commission's recommendation that CCC-United States Army connections be severed.

The Commission, headed by Owen D. Young, honorary chairman of General Electric's Board of Directors, proposed in a recent formal statement that Army reserve officers commanding CCC camps be replaced by civilians and that the CCC, under this new direction, assume previous War Department responsibilities in its behalf.

James J. McEntee, CCC director, said in an interview that he "favored more rather than less" Army participation in CCC work and disclosed that the CCC and the War Department "have some things on the fire" which might result in closer co-operation.

Mr. McEntee declined to indicate the program, but informed quarters said they "guessed" that, if adopted, it would speed up non-combatant types of national defense training, such as radio and mechanics, at the expense of regular CCC projects in forestry and soil conservation.

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Donnell Takes Governorship Case to Court

By the Associated Press

Forrest C. Donnell carried his fight for the Governorship of Missouri into court Jan. 13 while Chief Executives were being inaugurated in five other States.

Mr. Donnell asked the Missouri Supreme Court for a writ of mandamus ordering the Speaker of the House to declare him elected and announce the returns of the Nov. 5 gubernatorial election.

Mr. Donnell turned to the court after the Democratic-controlled Missouri Legislature had denied him a certificate of election and had voted to investivate the election from which Mr. Donnell emerged with a recorded plurality of 3,613 votes over his Democratic opponent, Lawrence McDaniel.

Yesterday was the first time in Missouri that the quadrennial inaugural ceremonies had been passed by. Meanwhile Gov. Lloyd C. Stark (D) retains the office to which Missouri law forbids re-election.

Illinois inaugurated its new Republican Governor, Dwight H. Green and, coinciding with that event, a Democratic legislator proposed an investigation of the 99-day administration of the out-going Democratic Governor, John Stelle.

West Virginia Incident

The induction into the West Virginia Governor's office of Matthew M. Neely, occurring at noon, was the second time he had taken the oath of office in 12 hours. On the previous midnight he had been sworn in at a secret ceremony, a procedure intended to make instantaneous his transition from United States Senator to Governor. The reason was that Mr. Neely desired to support his claim to the right to appoint, as his Senate successor, Joseph Rosier, President of Fairmont Teachers' College.

Retiring Gov. Homer Holt had announced previously the appointment of Clarence E. Martin to the Senate seat.

Gov. John Bricker began his second term as Ohio's Republican Chief Executive.

In Kansas, Payne Ratner started his second term as Republican Governor. A threat that the Missouri situation might be depeated in Kansas occurred when Charles E. Young, Democratic State Chairman, said an election contest was being considered. Mr. Ratner received an official margin of 430 votes over William H. Burke, Democrat.

Henry F. Schricker, only Democrat elected to an Indiana State office, was inaugurated Governor and Charles M. Dawson, a Republican, sworn in as Lieutenant Governor. It was the first time in 125 years that Indiana had a Governor and Lieutenant Governor of different political parties.

Washington Challenge

Washington's Legislature, in its opening session yesterday, decided to canvass the challenged gubernatorial vote by which Mayor Arthur B. Langlie, Seattle Republican, defeated former United States Senator C. C. Dill by 5,816 votes.

The House and Senate met jointly today to examine the vote.

Representative H. C. Armstrong, Democrat, Seattle, said he would move for appointment of a committee to investigate the election count and "evidence of fraud and irregularities that Democratic organization officials assert they have gathered."

The only allegations of "fraud and irregularities" made public have been against ballots which were marked for the straight Democratic Party vote and also for the Republican nominee for Governor.

The legislature is overwhelmingly Democratic. The first filing of a challenge of Langlie's election was by an Olympia Democratic leader two days ago. Leaders of the state Democratic organization filed a second challenge today.

Eugene Talmadge, whose economy promises won him election to a third term as Georgia's Governor, told an inaugural audience he intended to start retrenchment by slashing his own salary and the salaries of more than 25 high officials.

Succeeding Gov. E. D. Rivers, whose four-year program of social services outstripped available revenue, Governor Talmadge declared he would solve the State's financial ills and pay off a debt he estimated at "approximately $32,000,000."

Claims for Seat Puzzle Senate

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (AP)—The Senate voted today to ask its Elections Committee for advice on how to settle the unprecedented contest between two West Virginians over one Senate seat.

Neither of the men, who are seeking to fill the vacancy caused by Senator Matthew M. Neely's resignation to become Governor, will be allowed to take an oath of office until after the Committee has acted and its action has been approved.

Clarence E. Martin of Martinsburg, W. Va., former President of the American Bar Association, came to Washington Jan. 13 bearing an appointment for the two-year term signed by Homer A. Holt, whose tenure as Governor ended at midnight Jan. 12.

Joseph Rosier of Fairmont, W. Va., the other claimant, was appointed by Mr. Neely immediately after the latter took the oath as Governor at 12:01 a. m. Jan. 13.

Previous seating cases have involved appointments in anticipation of a vacancy—such as Governor Holt's appointment of Mr. Martin—and appointments by a new Governor such as Governor Neely's designation of Mr. Rosier, but never, in 162 years, both in the same case.

White Indorses Willkie's 'Lend-Lease' Bill Stand

EMPORIA, Kas., Jan. 14 (AP)—William Allen White lauds Wendell Willkie's indorsement of President Roosevelt's "lend-lease" bill as an act of "statesmanship."

"The certain 'modifications' which Mr. Willkie suggests may not be opposed by the President if he wishes to avoid a violent quarrel with Congress and also if he does not stand in that quarrel as a seeker of power for the sake of power," Mr. White wrote in an editorial appearing yesterday in his Emporia Gazette.

Mr. White has left Emporia on a motor trip to Arizona.

He retired last week from active chairmanship of the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies.

Leiserson Urges 30-Day Notice Of Strikes to Admit Mediation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14—Amid mounting discussion of the part of industrial relationships in the preparedness emergency, William M. Leiserson, member of the National Labor Relations Board and former Chairman of the National Mediation Board, puts forward a detailed plan for settling industrial labor disputes—similar to the mediation machinery of the Railway Labor Act—which is attracting Administration interest.

Background of the situation are half a dozen major developments in defense industries.

Although time lost through strikes in 1940 was only about half that of 1939, defense strikes are nevertheless occurring. Latest is that at the Wilcox-Rich Division plant of the Eaton Manufacturing Company, Saginaw, Mich., attended by violence.

Michigan has just interpreted its State Mediation Law to require unions to file a 30-day strike notice in defense industries.

The Congress of Industrial Organizations is preparing to issue a "Reuther plan" for the steel industry, indicating willingness to co-operate to speed production.

The Right to Strike

William Green, American Federation of Labor head, has just cited the right to strike as "fundamental" in a democracy, pointing out, however, that 25 Federation unions have recently agreed to forego that right for the emergency.

President Roosevelt has just congratulated Michael Harris, C. I. O official, for calling off an "unwarranted" steel strike at Berwick, Pa., where workers offered as an earnest of good faith to make up time lost by their walk-out.

Amid dozens of other scattered developments, the Leiserson comment weaves a connecting pattern. Its purpose is to turn the patriotic desires of employers and workers into fruitful channels; to set up new machinery for settling disputes, and to use the "30-day notice" clause of the Railway Labor Act as a model. Mr. Leiserson preludes this with certain observations, and says many people believe this 30-day railway clause simply postpones strikes for 30 days. This is "a complete misconception" of the Act, he says.

Not Settled by Force

He explains the matter in terms which, if adopted, would appear to require collective bargaining and employer-employee dealings to a degree which would write a new chapter in certain big industries.

Force does not settle labor disputes, Mr. Leiserson asserts. Laws to prohibit strikes do not prevent them. That has been the experience in Australia and Kansas, he says, where such laws were tried. It is naive, he holds, to suppose a law can prevent strikes. To get people to work requires co-operation; it cannot be done by act of Congress.

Dealing with the 30-day clause of the Railway Labor Act, applying to an industry that is organized almost 100 per cent, he says it places a positive duty on employers, as well as employees, to give 30 days' notice of any intended changes in agreements. It sets up also an elaborate system of agencies and procedures for settling disputes, which hinge on the co-operative negotiation of workers with management.

Mr. Leiserson recommends an extension of some comparable system to defense industries at this juncture. Sir Walter Citrine, Secretary, British Trade Union Congress, recently in Washington explained Britain passed no anti-strike law in the war, but instead has set up new government mediation machinery, Mr. Leiserson points out. Mr. Leiserson's proposed program falls into nine points:

His Nine-Point Program

1. A preliminary conference of employer and labor spokesmen.

2. This conference to discuss whether the Defense Commission's Labor Division should not be split into one dealing solely with labor relations, and the other with labor standards.

3. With support of both sides, establishment of a central federal mediation board, co-ordinating present scattered efforts into one unified mediation system.

4. Establishment of a code of principles, policies and procedures to control mediation work. Four points to agree on by employers and employees would be: To make and maintain agreements; to settle all possible disputes in conference; to give 30 days written notice of any intended change in pay rates, rules and working conditions; to agree, if agreement is not reached after 30 days, that the dispute may (not must) be referred to government mediation agencies.

Part of National Labor Policy

5. The above code should be promulgated by the President as part of a national labor policy voluntarily adopted.

6. Appointment of nationally known figures to the new federal conciliation board. (See No. 3).

7. In a dispute the board should first assign it to a mediator; if unsuccessful, a regional director; if unsuccessful, the board itself should intervene.

8. For the few cases not yielding to above treatment, provision should be made for emergency fact-finding boards acting, still, however, without power of compulsory enforcement.

9. Establishment of a standards committee under the Defense Commission in order, (1) to make current investigations into prevailing wages, hours etc., as a yardstick of reference in emergency cases; and (2) to conduct negotiations from time to time with employer and labor organizations to get voluntary agreements for labor standards' changes, as the special needs arise.

Steel Demands

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 14 (AP)—Congress of Industrial Organizations Chairman Philip Murray will take demands of his steel workers' union for higher pay and some other contracts before three big steel companies next week, it was learned today.

The conferences were described by informed sources of both sides as "friendly, informal discussions" of the union's desire to modify its agreements. A formal notification would have invoked a clause which terminates the contracts entirely, unless an understanding is reached within ten days.

The C. I. O. leader will call first next Tuesday upon the United States Steel Corporation, whose action in signing its first union contract in March, 1937, electrified the industry. Later he will meet executives of the Crucible Steel Company and Chairman Edgar Lewis of Jones & Laughlin.

British Set Up American Council

LONDON, Jan. 14 (AP)—The British Government announced tonight that, because of "the great increase in the volume of our supplies from North America," it has set up a new committee called the British Supply Council in North America, headed by Mr. Arthur B. Purvis.

Mr. Purvis, who has been Director General of the British Purchasing Commission, is succeeded by Sir Clive Baillieu. Mr. Morris Wilson was named Deputy Chairman of the New Organization.

A statement issued at 10 Downing Street said the Council "will deal with all issues of policy concerning supply, including representation to be made to the United States Administration."

In addition to Mr. Purvis, Mr. Wilson, and Sir Clive, the members will be Sir Henry Self, Director General of the British Air Commission, and Vice-Admiral A. E. Evans, head of the Admiralty Mission in Canada.

"There will be no alternation in the relations between the supply departments in this country and the Department of Munitions and Supply in Canada," the statement said. "But, in view of the close interconnection between the Canadian and the United States program, Mr. Charles D. Howe, Canadian Minister of Munitions and Supply, has agreed to become a member of the British Supply Council."

San Jose Studies War Propaganda

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JOSE, Calif.—A careful study of war propaganda is being made at the San Jose Adult Center where a course on "Propaganda—The Assault on the Mind" is featured under the direction of J. R. Brokenshire, former newspaper man.

Perhaps never before has the need for objective analysis of conflicting efforts to influence public opinion been so acute as at the present time, said David L. MacKaye, director of the Adult Center, who declared that the individual who seeks to chart an intelligent course through the maze of conflicting propaganda faces a bewildering task.

In the domestic as well as the international field we are deluged with propaganda of rival political, social, and other groups, and if American public opinion in these momentous times is to be intelligent public opinion, the confusion of this conflicting propaganda must be resolved, which is the purpose of our discussion group on propaganda, Mr. MacKaye explained.

Marshall Ignores Grand Jury Call

NEW YORK, Jan. 14 (AP)—Verne Marshall, Chairman of the No Foreign War Committee, said today he had not appeared before a federal grand jury in Washington because legal counsel had advised him that a "purported . . . subpoena . . . was a nullity."

Mr. Marshall was called to appear today by the grand jury which is investigating political campaign expenditures. In a statement, he said he had flown to Washington yesterday, and had sought the advice of counsel, whom he identified as Elisha Hanson, who is counsel of the American Newspaper Publishers Association. All questions regarding his statement, Mr. Marshall referred to Mr. Hanson.

Almost simultaneously with service of the subpoena yesterday, O. K. Armstrong, a committee incorporator, announced he had resigned as a No Foreign War Committee member and as field director because of differences with Marshall.

Business Group Chief Opposes Seaway Plan

NEW ORLEANS, La. (AP)—Every effort should be made to defeat approval of the St. Lawrence Seaway treaty by the United States Senate, Lachlan MacLeay of St. Louis, President of the Mississippi Valley Association, said.

Mr. MacLeay, in a talk before the Louisiana-Mississippi Commercial Organizations Executives Association, stressed the economic importance of the Lakes-to-Gulf waterway. He said its commerce would be seriously curtailed if the terms of the St. Lawrence Treaty were carried out.

U. S. and Red Cross Help Get Stranded Americans Home

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (AP)—The State Department, assisted by the American Red Cross, is repatriating cash-shy or destitute Americans who have remained in France through the war, either by choice or circumstances beyond their control.

Most have lost their property or their jobs and find it impossible to continue to live there under German occupation of northern France, increasing unemployment, and severe food rationing.

The Red Cross has undertaken to provide railway transportation and maintenance through Spain and Portugal to Lisbon.

The State Department, utilizing a small emergency fund, is lending the destitute Americans money—against promissory notes—sufficient for minimum passage on steamships from Lisbon to the United States. The offer expires Jan. 31.

Officials estimated that approximately 600 persons thus would be repatriated, including 500 from German-Occupied France (mostly Paris), and 100 from Unoccupied France.

The first group is en route to New York on American Export Line ships. The others will be returned home, 50 each trip, by other American, Spanish or Portuguese ships as quickly as they can leave France and reach Lisbon.

Complications involving their passage through Portugal were cleared up when United States officials arranged for Portuguese consuls to grant transit visas on certification by American consuls.

Officials here estimate that, even when the 600 are repatriated, about 1,500 Americans will remain in France, mostly along the Riviera. It was explained that they have "roots" in the country through birth, marriage, or length of residence.

Twelve hundred Americans in England would like to leave the bombings behind and come home, officials said, but there is no prospect at present that they can be repatriated as a group.

The German Government refused the United States' request for assurances of safety if an Amercian vessel were sent to an English port to pick up Americans. Only a few persons, now and then, are able to leave by the restricted plane service between Britain and Lisbon.

An estimated 3,000 Americans, mostly women and children, were repatriated from the Far East on three special vessels, and more are coming on American and Japanese ships still making regular sailings. Officials believe that only a few Americans who intend to return home remain in China or Japan.

Occasional Americans get out of German-Occupied Belgium and the Netherlands, and there is some movement out of the Balkan countries through the Suez Canal. Officials here said that very few Americans remain in Germany or Italy, but they are coming out by twos and threes.

Plane Maker Would Give U. S. Right to Draft Labor, Industry

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (AP)—Glenn L. Martin, airplane manufacturer, told a Congressional committee today that the Government should have power to draft both labor and industry for defense production.

Testifying before the House Naval Committee, the Baltimore, Md., industrialist said efforts to speed up the rearmament drive should be undertaken in stages but with the possibility always in mind that the drafting of labor and industry might prove necessary.

"I think you should have the power to draft them if you need them," he said.

"If you just want the present program, I believe the Army and Navy could obtain the present number of planes desired without confusion. But we don't know the future and we must look ahead to the bigger show."

Previously Mr. Martin had told the Committee that a six-day week was "by all means necessary" in defense industries and could be achieved without loss of pay or health to the workers.

The witness said his company, concentrating on production for defense, already had organized work so that it could go on a six-day week as soon as it can obtain "a co-ordinated flow of material."

Co-ordination Seen Needed

"We will do it under the present labor law," Mr. Martin testified, "by paying the men time-and-one-half for all time over five days." (Under the Wage-Hour Law the basic work week is a five-day, 40-hour week. Overtime work must be compensated for at the rate of time and one-half.)

Questioned by Chairman Carl Vinson, (D) of Georgia, Mr. Martin said there was great need for "strong co-ordination of all industry, both defense and commercial."

"In some non-defense plants," he said, by way of example, "they have machine tools working part time or not at all, but that industry doesn't want to give up those tools.

"Co-ordination is so important that it ought to be strengthened right away."

Representative Vinson wanted to know about the possibility of standardizing types of military planes now being produced in order to speed production.

Sees Thin Spots Ahead

"You can standardize standards but you can't freeze types," Mr. Martin said. "You've got to win the race or not be in it and you have to change your ship so that you become the winner. The time taken in making changes must be kept at a minimum. You must be prepared to make changes in a fighting plane."

The witness said his company had about 25 per cent of its work done by subcontractors and the Navy contributed in supplies another 25 per cent.

"I am very satisfied," Representative Vinson observed, "that you can speed deliveries if a corporation would adopt a policy of getting as much material from subcontractors as they are able to furnish. I am glad to know that you are doing so much subcontract work. Every subcontractor that can help should be called into the picture."

Mr. Martin said that in the overall picture of future supplies there were "some very thin spots" for the next 12 months.

The number one problem, he predicted, will be propellors, and after that, engines and aluminum.

The difficulty of ever attaining a mass production of airplanes was explained to the Committee by Burdette Wright, Vice-President of the Curtiss-Wright Aviation Company, who said warplanes become obsolete so quickly that in order to attain mass production a nation must be willing to accept outmoded models.

According to Chairman Vinson, this indicated that President Roosevelt's announced goal of 50,000 planes a year was practically an impossibility as long as the United States demanded latest type warplanes.

Asked when mass production might be feasible, Mr. Wright answered that it would be so only after the other fellow had started it; in other words, so long as other nations continued to experiment and change models, this country would have to follow suit.

Mrs. R. Favors Delay in Call Of Benedicts

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt favors deferring the drafting of young benedicts until the supply of young bachelors has been exhausted.

But if the time comes when young married men are needed, she said at her press conference, they should be called up in the following order:

First, married men whose wives are not dependent on their earnings, and second, married men whose wives are working. As for men who have married to escape the draft, well, that's Cupid's bad luck. No deferment, she said, should be made for them.

She gave it as her opinion that regulations governing deferment of married men should be uniform throughout the country.

Two of the Roosevelts' four sons are in training. Elliott, married and the father of three children, is in the Air Corps and James, recently divorced and the father of two, is on duty with the Naval Reserves.

It was disclosed at the press conference that the National Youth Administration plans to build up the health of unemployed youths who have been rejected by draft examining boards.

Mrs. Marie D. Lane, director of the girls' professional projects in NYA, a guest speaker, said the NYA proposes to set up experimental health centers at one to three universities — Cornell, Vanderbilt, and Wisconsin—to work on the problem.

Through these health centers, she said, it is hoped to remedy corrective health defects.

In regard to girls and national defense, Mrs. Lane said the NYA was now offering training in shop work—welding, metal work, etc.—to unemployed girls. The number of girls to be trained will depend upon the number of openings available.

Unions Oppose Any Curbs On Right to Strike

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (AP)—The American Federation of Labor told Congress Jan. 12 that its members were ready to "make sacrifices" for national defense, but would oppose any attempt to curtail labor's "right to strike."

"It would be suicidal for us, in our haste to build an invulnerable military defense of our country, to abandon democracy in the process," the Federation said in presenting its legislative recommendations.

A request that Congress "authorize promptly" defense appropriations asked by President Roosevelt topped the list of recommendations.

The A. F. of L. said it would not oppose "reasonable reductions" in relief appropriations since defense expansion was providing jobs "at such a rapid pace that it appears likely the number of unemployed will be reduced sharply by the end of the year." At the same time, it estimated that there were now 8,000,000 unemployed and said it would insist upon "adequate provision for those unable to find jobs in industry."

It said it would oppose any move to "impair" present federal labor laws, but proposed some amendments to the Labor Relations Act as "safeguards" against "possible future maladministration."

Mrs. Wallace's Inaugural Day Frock To Be 'Simple Little Black Dress'

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (AP)—Mrs. Henry A. Wallace plans to make one frock, described as a "simple little black dress," do for five big events on one of the most important days in her life—next Monday when her husband is inaugurated as Vice-President.

This dress has a bit of gold trimming on a pocket on the blouse. With it she intends to wear a gold chain, black hat, black shoes and her brown mink coat. She will carry a black bag.

With President Roosevelt and Mrs. Roosevelt the Wallaces will go to services at St. John's Episcopal Church, after which they will drive to the Capitol, where Mr. Wallace will be sworn in in the Senate.

Afterward the party will go out on to the huge stand at the Capitol to see President Roosevelt take the oath of office for the third time. Then to the White House where 1,000 guests have been invited for a buffet luncheon.

After powdering her nose, Mrs. Wallace, the Vice-President and their party will join the Presidential party to review the inauguration parade.

Then down off the reviewing stand and back to the White House where Mrs. Wallace will receive at tea with Mrs. Roosevelt and shake hands with "at least another thousand guests." After that she can go home.

Carleton Ellis

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Jan. 14 (AP)—Carleton Ellis, who passed on here yesterday, was an inventor whose 800 patents reputedly made him holder of the third largest number of patents in the history of the United States Patent Office.

The late Thomas A. Edison, with more than 1,000 patents, and John O'Connor, a natural scientist with a few less than Edison, were the only men who owned more patents than Mr. Ellis.

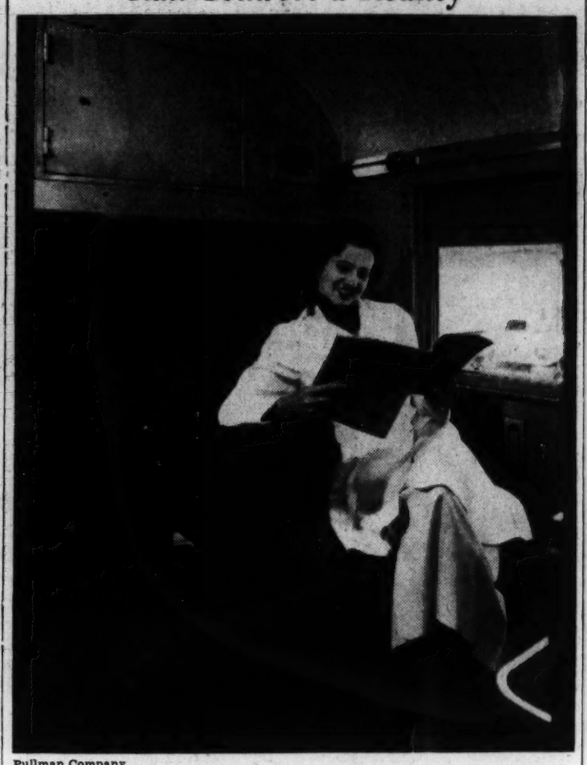
One of Mr. Ellis' inventions was a substance to fireproof warplanes against incendiary bullets, and another was a soap which left no ring around the bathtub. Many of his inventions were connected with paint products.

He maintained laboratories in Montclair and Key West, Fla. His chemical experiments resulted in production of more than 100,000 new compounds.

A graduate of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Mr. Ellis was President of the New Jersey Chemical Society from 1918 to 1921. He received a gold medal at the Jamestown Exposition in 1907 and the Edward Longstreth Medal at the Franklin Institute in 1916.

Mr. Ellis said he got his ideas for inventions by two methods. Either he discerned a "need for something" and tried to fill that need; or he ran across something in the course of experiments that "seemed interesting."

Rail Comfort a Reality



Pullman Company

Relaxation in a Pullman Car

One of the many innovations in train travel is the roomier Pullman sleeping quarters. Extra mattresses are added to the "bunk" making a more comfortable bed. Individual bedroom Pullman cars also are making their appearance on all the major lines and are in great demand by travelers.

Rail Travel Innovations Prove Boost to Patronage

Along the Rails

By Leavitt F. Morris
Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

In a combined attempt to create more travel and to make travel more attractive and more convenient to patrons the Nation's railroads have introduced more innovations in the past two or three years, in a passenger sense, than in as many decades in the past.

While the streamlined trains and the deluxe, reclining-seat day-coach are no longer a novelty, their introduction has been a matter of only a few years. Other steps include "ship-your-car" plan, whereby two rail passengers may have their automobile precede them, by rail, to California or other points, at a cost of only four cents a mile. A further refinement of this plan, is the "train-auto" arrangement, whereby travelers may use the train to destination and there have an automobile awaiting them, which they may hire for any period of time or distance.

Then, there is the "travel credit plan," whereby one may buy tickets on the installment plan, any trip costing more than $50 being eligible for this arrangement, with payment made over an extended period of time after the journey has been completed.

Fares have been reduced with the Grand Circle plan which enables a traveler to tour the entire United States at the flat rate of $135 by Pullman and $90 by coach. In the first year of these rates, 32,500 passengers took advantage of the railroad's rate concessions.

Longest Stretch

The longest straight stretch of railway track in the United States, according to the Seaboard Railway, is 78.86 miles in length on their line between Wilmington and Hamlet, N. C.

Natchez Pilgrimages

A series of all-expense trips to the annual Natchez Garden Club Pilgrimages this spring in being planned by the Illinois Central System. Because of demands by travelers last year to witness this colorful Mississippi event, the Illinois Central is making arrangements for more comprehensive trips from the East and the mid-West to Natchez. Extensions of the trips to New Orleans, Mobile, Ala., and the Azalea Trail enable travelers to view the Old South in its best floral dress.

"400" Earnings

Taking its place among the five most profitable of all streamlined trains, The "400," plying between Chicago and the Twin Cities, showed average earnings of $3.51 for every mile that the train moved, each way, in the past year. With something more than $2.00 a mile of this going into net, the two trains will have paid for their entire cost of over $2,000,000 in less than four years, including the two double Diesel engines which are used on the North Western Limited as well as the "400."

"The Southern Arrow"

Two new Diesel-electric, streamlined, air-conditioned coach trains have been put into service on the main line of the State Railways of Chile. These trains were built in Germany and were shipped to Chile from an Italian port just before that nation entered the war. They provide service southward from Santiago to the resorts of Southern Chile and are known as "The Southern Arrow." The trains represent the latest word in modern railway construction. Each train is 213 feet long and is built as a single unit with a Diesel-electric locomotive at either end.

Rail Bargain

"The Northwest Passage" to California is a top winter travel bargain, for it affords, at no extra rail fare, an opportunity to see one of the most spectacular and scenic sections of America. The route as traveled by the Empire Builder takes the traveler through the winter pageantry of the Montana Rockies where the Great Northern makes the lowest Continental Divide crossing of any northern transcontinental line—less than a mile above sea level. The Empire Builder trail from Glacier National Park to Spokane is considered as one of the most beautiful day's train ride in North America. From Seattle the Empire Builder connects with trains to California's warm sunshine.

Sunshine Special

The Missouri Pacific Lines' Sunshine Special provides the only through rail service from the United States to Mexico City. The train leaves St. Louis, Mo., daily for the city of sunshine. The Missouri Pacific offers travelers a number of low cost all expense tours to Mexico this winter.

Arizona Limited

Demands for accommodations on the Rock Island Lines' newly inaugurated Arizona Limited serving the Arizona desert country indicate that this region is growing more and more popular with winter vacationists. The de luxe all-room Pullman, streamlined, extra-fare train, which leaves Chicago every other day for Phoenix and Tucson, has been running with capacity crowds.

Seven Cities Report $61,997,707 Gifts For Education and Charity in 1940

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 14—Publicly announced gifts of $61,997,707 were made for educational and charitable purposes in seven major cities of the United States during 1940, it was announced by the John Price Jones Corporation today.

This compares with a total of $83,050,032 in gifts in New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, Washington, Baltimore, and St. Louis in 1939, which, however, included a single gift, made by Samuel H. Kress, of a collection of paintings, to the National Gallery of Art at Washington, valued at $25,000,000.

During 1940, there were considerable contributions for foreign relief, and many of these are reported on a national basis and are not included in the figures for the individual cities studied, the Corporation stressed.

Publicly announced bequests for 1940 in the seven cities totalled $15,723,127, as compared with $22,661,863 in bequests in 1939, the Corporation says.

Among the various fields of philanthropy, contributions for foreign relief showed the largest gain, with a rise for the past year of approximately $10,000,000 over 1939, making a total of $14,933,591 for the year as compared with $4,572,434 for the preceding year.

In New York, excluding the Kress gift, Washington, St. Louis, Baltimore and Philadelphia, the 1940 record of gifts showed advances over that of 1939 whereas declines were recorded in Boston and Chicago.

Is U. S. Army Seeking Mexican Defense Bases?

MEXICO, D. F., Jan. 14 (AP)—A visit of two United States military attachés to the Mexican War Department stirred speculation in informed quarters that defense bases in Mexico were discussed.

Neither Lieut.-Col. Gordon H. McCoy, Army attaché, or his assistant, Capt. Egon R. Tausch, would discuss the subject of their conferences with high War Department officials, however. There also was no official comment.

Reds Boo Plan For Expansion Of British Aid

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 14—Twenty thousand Communists who fill the seats at every rally held by their party in Madison Square Garden made that vast arena ring with boos and denunciation of President Roosevelt's proposals for expanded aid to Great Britain at a meeting last night, marking the seventeenth anniversary of the passing of Lenin.

Earl Browder, General Secretary of the Party, was the chief speaker. He viewed the United States as already in the war and added that the $17,000,000,000 Federal budget was only the first installment of the cost for defense and domestic expenditures. This vast sum, he held, was intended "for defense only in a very special sense—for the defense of the ambitions of Wall Street, of 60 families to extend their powers over all the world in a new empire, the mightiest the world has ever seen."

Mr. Browder saw President Roosevelt as attempting to "take his brand of democracy and that of Winston Churchill and make it supreme over the whole world."

Israel Amter, State Chairman, recalled the conference of Left-Wing Laborites in Britain on Sunday when they called for peace.

"Look at the capitalist countries today," he said. "The workers are asking why there must be suffering, why there must be war. . . ."

The meeting adopted a resolution opposing the "unprecedented concentration of powers" in the hands of the President which would be granted by the bill now before Congress.

"We call upon the labor and progressive movement to rally its full forces to condemn and defeat this usurpation of the powers vested in the people," the resolution read.

Other speakers were Claudia Jones, member of the National Board of Young Communist League; James W. Ford, who ran for Vice-President on the Communist ticket; William Z. Foster, and Robert Minor.

U. S. Parachuters Ready for Service

FORT BENNING, Ga. (AP)—The United States Army now has a combat team capable of flying hundreds of miles into enemy territory, seizing and holding vital points such as airports or communications centers.

Officers reported the 501st parachute battalion up to full strength of 412 men and 34 officers, trained and toughened for the strenuous job of dropping out of airplanes and going into action quickly.

The 501st has been practicing dropping men a dozen at a time. They can clear their transport ship in 10 seconds, hit the ground in 28 seconds and race to their equipment, dropped from another ship, in another few seconds.

Parachute troops spend most of their time on the ground training for the split second precision required for such work. Vari-colored parachutes are used by the fliers hauling equipment, so that men can unhook their harness and race directly to the weapon or machine they will operate. Practice is developing accuracy in placing the equipment on the ground right with the parachute troops.

Parents Cautioned Against War Talk

EVANSTON, Ill. (AP)—Youngsters should be shielded as much as possible against discussions of war, Edna Dean Baker, President of the National College of Education, told students.

"As the result of research in our children's schools, we have come to the conclusion that the children of primary age or younger are seriously affected when they hear conversation about the war," she said.

"Their inability to understand distance, time, and causes of war leave them bewildered and fearful. Sometimes they awaken at night crying that 'Hitler is getting them.' At other times they become very nervous because they believe their parents are about to be killed by soldiers."

Labor Dispute Rule In Michigan Upheld

LANSING, Mich. (AP)—State Attorney General Herbert J. Rushton has upheld the State Labor Mediation Board's contention that labor disputes in factories manufacturing articles for national defense come within the "public interest" clause of a State labor mediation law.

The effect of the interpretation is to require labor unions in such factories which desire to strike to file a 30-day notice of intention rather than a five-day notice. The opinion did not discuss the issue involved in detail.

More Traffic Court Dignity Judge's Plan for Law Respect

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill.—More dignity in the traffic courts would go a long way toward teaching respect for law and cutting down this Nation's enormous toll of auto accidents, declares Judge Harry H. Porter of the Municipal Court here, in the current issue of Northwestern University's Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology.

Add to dignity, says Judge Porter, a State-wide system of traffic courts under one Chief Justice, and a standard motor code for all the states.

As such courts are now, it's no wonder that many defendants go away with a very poor opinion of the American judicial system, he maintains. The traffic judge and court officials are not to blame. If they tried to be dignified in the physical surroundings of the average American traffic court room, the attempt would be ludicrous.

Cutting Repeaters' Ranks

"The proper time to teach a defendant respect for the traffic laws is the first time he appears in court," says Judge Porter. "If he is duly impressed with the majesty of the law, you have gone a long way toward cutting him from the ranks of the repeaters."

It wouldn't be amiss, the Judge declares, to invest American traffic courts with the elaborate regalia, pomp and dignity of English law courts.

Often today, says Judge Porter, traffic violation bureaus are not even connected with the courts, but are handled by the police department. Too often, the offender is merely relieved of a fine, with no attempt made to show him the seriousness of his offense, or to impress on him the need for future law abidance. Too often the offender nonchalantly thinks: "O. K.," hands out his fine of a dollar, five, or ten, and then hopes "next time" he'll elude the traffic "cop."

This attitude is helped along by "mass production methods," Judge Porter points out—necessitated by shortage of personnel, poor equipment and quarters.

The State-wide system of traffic courts which he recommends would be under one Chief Justice, and be divided into district courts on a population basis. The states would retain the right to regulate all motor traffic within their own borders. Cities and towns would be barred from passing laws out of harmony with their State laws. After that, says Judge Porter, the states ought to sit down together and enact a standard motor code.

Depriving of Car

But the best laws of the world are of no account if not enforced. It's been shown, the Judge declares, that the accident rate varies in almost inverse ratio with the severity of enforcement. There must be vigorous enforcement by the courts and police.

In place of fines, he recommends depriving the offender of his car—the length of time to depend on the seriousness of the offense. Certain it is that to many a person the loss of his car for a week, or even a day, would be a harder punishment than digging down into his pocket for a few dollars' fine. "Repeaters" and serious offenders, Judge Porter would put into jail.

Maintaining safety on the streets and highways is of such national importance that only specialists in traffic engineering and policing should be allowed on the bench and in personal staffs of the traffic courts, he states.

Finally, Judge Porter emphasizes, the judges must be cut free from local political pressure—they must be permitted to enforce the law—if the practice of "fixing" traffic tickets is to end.

Wartime Board Orders Price Cuts in Canada

OTTAWA (CP)—The Wartime Prices and Trade Board has carried out more than 80 investigations into prices and costs of articles covered by the 10 per cent war exchange tax and in 50 instances prices have been revised downward, it was disclosed in a summary of the Board's operations during the last three months of 1940.

Investigations were made in some instances on complaints from consumers but the mapority were initiated within the Board itself.

The Board has similar powers to investigate and control any abuse which may arise from imposition of the embargo on certain imports from nonsterling countries, lowered duties on British products, and excise taxes imposed in the War Exchange Conservation Act of last fall.

About 35,000 manufacturers, importers, and distributors have been advised in detail of the requirements of the Government that there must be no exploitation of the consuming public by virtue of these wartime regulations. Many have replied with expressions of a desire to co-operate, the review said.

Airport Fire Accidental

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Jan. 14 (AP)—An investigating board blamed combustion of gasoline fumes from the overflow of a tank service car for a fire at the Salt Lake City Municipal Airport which resulted in $215,000 estimated damage yesterday.

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German Fire Raiders Drop 10,000 Bombs on Plymouth

PLYMOUTH, England, Jan. 14 (AP)—More than 10,000 incendiary missiles and "many tons" of high explosive bombs were estimated to have been dropped on Plymouth in the night by German air raiders, but casualties were reported "remarkably light." Figures were not immediately announced.

Several fires in one section of this important port in southwest England raged for several hours before being controlled.

Eyewitnesses of the area at dawn said it was "a sorry sight." Homes and business properties were demolished in some places.

Civilian fire watchers were credited by an eyewitness with saving Plymouth from "an even greater disaster."

The raid was launched, one said, by a formation of approximately 30 German planes, which dropped "thousands" of incendiaries, immediately illuminating the city with "a grotesque light."

Civilians were reported to have quenched the fire bombs in all but one area within 10 minutes, but succeeding waves of heavy bombers used the light of flames in this area to guide them to the target.

A brilliant moon also aided the raiders, who flew over in waves despite heavy antiaircraft fire.

RAF Blasts Ports

LONDON, Jan. 14 (AP)—British bombers defied bad weather last night to blast the German submarine base at Lorient and the Dunkirk area of the Nazi-held French coast, the Air Ministry announced today.

"Heavy bombs were observed to burst on the naval ordnance works and on buildings in the docks at Lorient," the announcement said.

One large fire and several smaller ones were said to have been started in the Dunkirk area.

The raids were carried out by small forces of the coastal command, the Air Ministry said. All planes were declared to have returned safely.

In yesterday's patrol operations, one British plane was reported lost.

Italy's Entire African Empire Collapsing? Britain May Offer Safe-Conduct for Women

By R. H. Markham
Who was The Christian Science Monitor's correspondent at Addis Ababa during the Italian invasion of Ethiopia

Winston Churchill, Britain's Prime Minister, declared in a broadcast speech Dec. 23 that if Italy continued the war, its Empire would be "torn to shreds." This was a fighter's boast and sounded like most boasts of most fighters since the time of Goliath. Nevertheless, it may not be without justification.

Italy is undoubtedly in danger of losing its whole African Empire.

Naturally, events will depend largely on Nazi Germany. If the Nazis should succeed in invading Great Britain, or in moving through Turkey to the Suez Canal, or in seizing Gibraltar, the situation would be radically changed.

But if none of these things happens during the next eight months, and if the flow of United States help to Great Britain continues to increase, then Signor Mussolini's African possessions are quite likely to slip out of his hands.

Italy has one of the largest Empires. That Kingdom with its dependencies embraces a territory little more than half as large as the continental United States; the total population is far less than half of that of the United States.

Immense Area in Africa

Italy itself is smaller than Montana; its dependencies are more than 11 times as large as it is. Practically all of them are in Africa. Only France and Great Britain possess larger areas in that Continent than Italy does.

Seas separate Italy from its Empire. The Adriatic lies between Italy and its protectorate, Albania; the eastern Mediterranean, between Italy and its island dependencies; the middle Mediterranean, between Italy and Libya; the Mediterranean, the Suez Canal and the Red Sea between Italy and its East African colonies, Ethiopia, Eritrea, and Somaliland.

At present, all of these bodies of water are dominated by the British Navy and Italy is seemingly powerless to break that domination. Neither its airplanes, submarines nor battleships are in a position to open or keep open a lane to any dependency.

The recent long and detailed report by Marshal Rodolfo Graziani dramatically revealed that the Duce was unable to send his North African army indispensable instruments of war. "The essential reason for the enemy's lightning-like initial success must be attributed to the crushing superiority of the enemy's armored units," wrote the Italian commander.

Difficulties Increasing

Clearly Signor Mussolini ordered that army to launch a major offensive without essential equipment.

After its crushing defeat it is in a more precarious situation than ever. And each passing week will increase rather than diminish its difficulties.

If we pass from Libya to Ethiopia the situation is no better; potentially, indeed, it is worse. In Ethiopia and the adjoining Italian colonies, Somaliland and Eritrea, live no fewer than 12,000,000 native Africans and a thin scattering of Italians. Some Italian military forces are stationed there, but they have no communications with the mother land except by air.

Moreover, it must be remembered that these 12,000,000 natives are bitterly opposed to the Italian garrisons—and Abyssinians are not devoid of a certain amount of self-reliance and leadership and national pride. Some of them, also, are brave.

They have shown that they are no match for a well-equipped Italian army, but after a certain length of time the Italian army in Ethiopia will not be very well equipped, while the natives will steadily obtain more and better equipment.

There is said to be a steady flow of smuggled arms going into Ethiopia under the supervision of Haile Selassie, who has headquarters in the Sudan. Before very long the Ethiopians are likely to be able to meet the Italians on much more favorable terms than during the last encounter.

Accessible on All Sides

It must be remembered that Ethiopia is easily accessible from India, that it bounds British-controlled Kenya on the south and the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan on the west. Egypt, also, is comparatively close. It seems not improbable that Libya will soon be deprived of most of its striking power and that will enable Britain's North African army to devote much more attention to Ethiopia. Possibly a large scale, lightning campaign may not be attempted there, for roads are extremely poor and distances vast, but the fact, announced last week end by Gen. Jan Christian Smuts, South African Prime Minister, that the Union Government would help clear Ethiopia and British Somaliland of Italian troops, seems to indicate a fairly rapid process of attrition.

The Italian army in East Africa is small to keep under control a hostile territory about as large as the United States east of the Mississippi. And there are no scattered Italian colonists to help it.

It may be easy to destroy one isolated Italian garrison after another. It may be possible to induce one province after another to revolt.

The number of airplanes available to the Italians will almost certainly be steadily reduced. The oil supply may be threatened with exhaustion. Repairs for trucks and cars are likely to be difficult. Munitions are likely to run low. Ordinary clothes and European foods may well become scarce.

More Guns, More Soldiers

Over against that the Ethiopians will be getting more and more British planes, guns, munitions and leaders. Indian, Australian, and South African soldiers will be available for helping them. It will be a tide steadily rising against dikes that steadily deterioriate, with floods breaking through in one place after another, until they threaten to submerge an empire.

East African deserts are desolate; the heat is intense; the land is immeasurably lonely. A barbaric air stalks through the gorges and hovers over mountain ranges. Month by month that loneliness begins to pall on men in distant Italian posts. They are like shipwrecked sailors on forgotten islands. The sun beats down on tents or huts without respite; the sand or dry clay round about becomes hot as ovens; then for a while rains fall in torrents.

Most of the open spaces seem as wastes, the forests are as jungles, the people are hostile, the winds sweeping over the hills cry "retribution"; succor or companionship seems infinitely far away.

There are a hundred Ethiopians to one Italian; they have all been told that they once triumphed at Adowa and that they had a mighty King Menelik.

Long for Sunny Italy

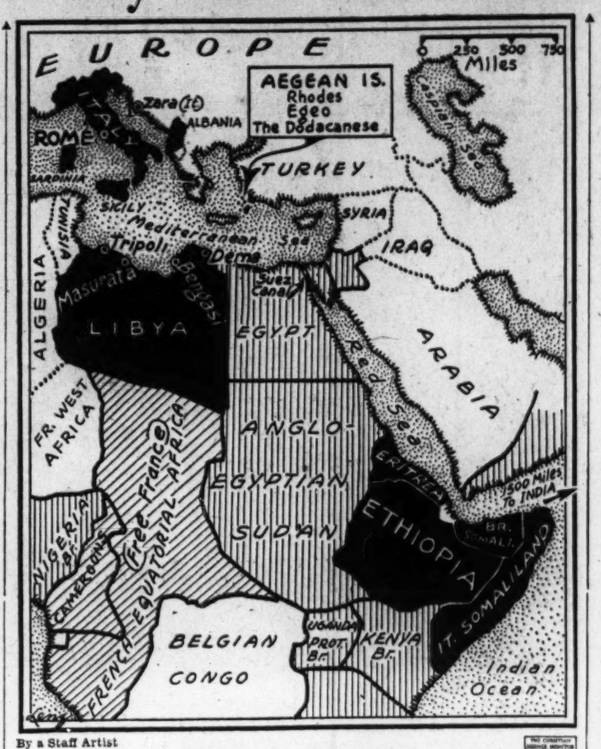
Ethiopia's day may be approaching and it does not promise to be a day of rejoicing for Ethiopia's present masters.

As this writer thinks of the lonely Italian boys in the Ethiopian wilds, he feels much sympathy toward them. Most of them are yearning for sunny, fragrant Italy. Yet he cannot but recall how ruthless their master has been in claiming other people's territory.

For years the Duce demanded Dalmatia, which has fewer Italian inhabitants than are found in a single ward of Boston; he sent armies into Spain; he seized Albania; he attacked Greece; he claims Syria; he covets Egypt, and has put up maps in the Roman Forum declaring to all the world, by day and by night, that he plans to dominate the whole Mediterranean world.

For 18 years he has glorified force, and war, and violence, he has extolled risks and dangers, he has scorned democracy and kindness and neighborliness; he brought Ethiopia into the League of Nations and then attacked it. Italy has equitable rights, all states have equitable rights; the world should be more equitably divided. But Mussolini didn't send his soldiers into Ethiopia to create juster relations among the peoples; he sent them there to recreate the Roman Empire and make himself a Caesar.

He appealed to the arbitrament of force; he threw his gauntlet arrogantly into the face of the democratic world; he defied all international order. He made the issue and now the issue will be decided. That is the way Benito Mussolini himself chose.



By a Staff Artist

Italian Empire Shrinks

The Italian Empire, indicated in black, shows prospects of disintegrating under British blows. Light shading shows British-controlled or Free France territory which incloses Libya and Ethiopia on several fronts, while British territory is within easy reach of help from India.

Hitler Builds Defense Lines: Do Germans Plan Stalemate?

By DeWitt Mackenzie
Staff Writer of the Associated Press

Disclosure that Reichsführer Hitler is building a defensive line of fortifications along the English Channel is a further indication that he is getting set to try at least to hold the war to a stalemate if he fails to defeat Britain.

The immediate purpose of the defenses obviously is to prevent the Allies from invading the continent through France or the Low Countries and thus getting at Germany. The underlying strategy is clear. Both sides in the conflict recognize that invasion of enemy territory with land forces probably will be necessary for a complete victory.

[British bombers reported attacking German troops entrenched along the German-held French coast in a series of Royal Air Force bombing raids on the night of Jan. 12.]

Sparring for Opening

That is why Herr Hitler for months has been sparring for an opening to invade England. And that is precisely why Britain already is figuring on invasion of Germany.

The fact that the Fuhrer is building these defenses does not mean that he will not go all out to defeat Britain. That is his chief aim and it appears possible that he will expend every ounce of his great military strength to that end.

Herr Hitler apparently figures that if he can at least achieve a stalemate, this will leave him in control of the whole continent, clear through to the Russian border, thus leaving him free to organize the entire territory politically, economically, and industrially and so build up the Reich that it will be in an impregnable position.

An earlier indication that the German Führer has been thinking along these lines was seen in German efforts to achieve politico-economic consolidation along with the necessary military developments, evidenced in his cautious dealings with the French Government and Spain, as well as in the Balkans.

Menace of Blockade

Herr Hitler cannot ignore the growing menace of the British blockade. He figures, however, that if he can hold the Anglo-Allies off from the continent, he can reorganize agriculture and industry so as to offset the strangling effect of the blockade, thus fortifying Germany's position.

The German political and military maneuvers in the Balkans also may be viewed as particularly calculated to strengthen preparations for a stalemate. Herr Hitler may use his troops in Southeastern Europe for offensive purposes, but whether he does or not, the fact remains that he must be master of the Balkans, and also be able to defend himself against Russia or an Anglo-Allied invasion from the Near East.

Should Herr Hitler be able to force a stalemate, it will mean that he really has achieved a great degree of victory, even though he has failed to crush the British. He will be lord of the continent, with all other European nations co-operating—voluntarily or otherwise—in his "new order." The indications are that those countries not annexed to Germany will be bound to the Reich by iron-clad customs unions.

If the war does arrive at a stalemate—and that is one of the definite possibilities—the Nazis will be forced to maintain fortifications along the English Channel and North Sea coasts indefinitely, even though it may be necessary to fortify the entire coast from Spain to the Baltic Sea. That means Germany will continue to keep troops in the countries now occupied.

Radio Beams Helping British Detect Enemy Night Bombers

Continued from Page 1

gated to the future when stark necessity demands essentials.

It must be remembered that even with new devices, present-day war activities are still based on old established principles of war. One of these is concentration of superior forces at a decisive place.

So one definite answer to bombing, day or night, would be to obtain such air superiority over a definite locality as to preclude the possibility of the enemy planes being able successfully to enter such an air area.

Complete air domination for any one nation or group of nations is practically impossible because of the physical and technical inability to produce sufficient ships. Local superiority is always possible, provided the requisite number of airplanes is not dissipated in other theater of operations.

Must Gain Superiority

This is the situation the British have been and are still facing in the air over the British Isles. They are striving desperately to gain necessary local superiority. Such superiority would in itself be the best answer to a defense against bombing, and the British know only too well that such is the case.

Yet, combined with the attainment of outright air superiority, the technical solution of the night bombing question is of major importance. It should not be long before we read in news from abroad of the effectiveness of this new type of detection in the air and from the ground.

In fact, lessening of night attacks over the British Isles, which has been apparent recently, may be due in some measure to the fact that sufficient instruments of the type herein described are already forcing the Germans to refrain from sporadic sorties, even though we also know that the German air forces are taking a "breather" before probably attacking in greater force than has heretofore been noted.

If an "all-out" attack comes to the British Isles, as seem likely, the radio directional beam so briefly described herein, may materially help in determining the future destiny of the British Isles, the British Commonwealth, and the world in general.

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ON-THE-PARK
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Refugees Appeal Vichy Ouster

VICHY, France, Jan. 14 (AP)—Long lines of foreign and French refugees waited in deep snow outside Vichy's Town Hall yesterday hoping for a chance to justify their presence in the capital of unoccupied France and escape the Pétain Government's order to move out.

The expulsion order was designed to relieve the provisional capital of food, housing and coal shortages brought about by overpopulation of Vichy during one of the coldest winters on record. The order applied to all residents of the capital who could not show special reasons for staying.

Seize Gold Coins

PARIS (via Berlin), Jan. 14 (AP)—French police have confiscated 1,000,000 francs in gold pieces which were being used in illicit exchange business, DNB, official German news agency, reported today.

Twenty franc pieces had been sold for between 550 and 600 francs each, the agency said, adding that police had made many arrests, mostly among railroad employees.

[The franc no longer is quoted in the New York Foreign Exchange market.]

Women Freed

PARIS (via Berlin), Jan. 8 delayed (AP)—An unannounced number of Australian and South African women taken to a detention camp at Besancon along with some 4,000 British women have been released by the Germans.

It was said this action was taken because Australia and South Africa have not imprisoned German citizens in those countries.

Only Four British Ships Lost In First Week of New Year

LONDON, Jan. 14 (AP)—Four merchantment totalling 14,687 tons were sunk during the week ended Jan. 5, one of the lightest week's losses since the war began, the Admiralty reported today.

All four were British vessels.

In only four other weeks since the outbreak of the war have the reported merchantman losses been lighter.

[British and Allied merchant shipping losses have shown a steady reduction since Dec. 1, 1940. Loss for the week ending Dec. 8 totalled 101,190 tons; for Dec. 15, 41,476 tons; for Dec. 23, 43,000 tons; and for Dec. 30, 37,556 tons.]

An authoritative source ascribed the decrease to three factors:

1. General weather conditions for the week were bad, preventing extensive activity by German planes. This, he said, doubtless meant that fewer German aircraft were able to lay magnetic mines, and fewer bombers were able to attack convoys.

2. The Royal Air Force has "heavily bombed" Nazi naval bases in Germany and along the French Coast "on numerous occasions," possibly affecting the effective submarine strength.

3. The number of convoy escort vessels has been increasing "gradually" since higher losses were reported.

The source emphasized these reasons were only his own "conjectures."

The lighest week of the war for merchant ship losses reported by the Admiralty was that ending last April 7, when 2,326 tons were lost.

The Admiralty announcement said that "no German claims to sunk mercantile tonnage appeared to have been made this week other than a retrospective claim that a raider has sunk 64,155 tons of shipping in the Pacific.

"No comparison with our figure this week therefore is possible, raider losses having been included in earlier weekly totals.

'Custom-Built' Subs

BERLIN, Jan. 14 (AP)—German submarine aces are making their winter raids in "custom-built" submarines.

Lieut.-Comm. Guenther Prien, acclaimed by Germany as the "Hero of Scapa Flow" and destroyer of the British battleship Royal Oak, was the first to get special equipment when the periscope on his submarine was altered to fit his height.

Joachim Scheppke, another top-flight U-boat commander, is especially tall and has been cramped by long weeks in the narrow submarine. He is having alterations made on his ship to increase his comfort.

Lieut.-Comm. Otto Kretschmer made technical suggestions which enabled dock workers to install new mechanism allowing his craft to submerge 30 per cent faster than normally.

Nazi Sea Claims

BERLIN, Jan. 14 (AP)—Cruising German warplanes sank a 4,000-ton merchant ship and scored two bomb hits on a British cruiser, the German High Command reported today.

In addition, planes were said to have continued the spreading of mines along England's vital sea lanes.

Canadian Shipyards Work Valued at $11,234,967

The value of work done in shipyards in operation in Canada during 1939 amounted to $11,234,967, compared with $10,360,686 in the preceding year.

Eire Warns Aggressor Nations Of Liability for Bomb Damage

DUBLIN, Jan. 14 (AP)—The Irish Government has announced that the "external government concerned" would be asked to accept liability where "the origin of bombs or other weapons of aerial attack dropped on this country can be established."

The Government's announcement, which was made Jan. 11, added:

"Pending the outcome of such representation, the Irish Government takes responsibility for making good damage caused and relieving distress."

[After announcing the identification of bombs and aerial sea mines dropped on the nights of Jan. 1, 2 and 3 as of German origin, the Irish Government ordered a protest at Berlin. Berlin acknowledged that German planes might have flown over Eire on one of the nights in question, but denied that German planes were over the Irish State on the other night.]

Meanwhile Eire continued to take measures to relieve impending food shortage. Dr. James Ryan, Minister of Agriculture, appealed Jan. 13 for 1,000,000 additional acres to be cultivated to meet an expected shortage of wheat and stock feed.

Earlier in Cork, concern over the possibility that Eire's wheat resources would be exhausted before the 1941 harvest was expressed Jan. 10 by Sean F. Lemass, Minister of Supply, who urged farmers to double production in the hope of depending entirely on home resources.

An emergency order reportedly issued by the Eire Government on Jan. 8 forbids the display of signposts indicating the name or situation of any given place. Signs coming under the order were reported to be those which can be seen from any highway, train, or low-flying aircraft.

LONDON, Jan. 14 (AP)—The Admiralty announced tonight that three British warships were damaged when escorting a convoy which was carrying "important material assistance for Greece" through the Mediterranean.

The announcement said the British warships were attacked by German and Italian bombers, at least 12 of which were shot down. It also said an Italian destroyer was sunk in the Sicilian Channel.

The damaged warships were the 23,000-ton aircraft carrier Illustrious, the 9,100-ton cruiser Southampton, and the 1,335-ton dstroyer Gallant.

Naval forces had been operating in the Central Mediterranean Jan. 7 to 13, escorting convoys.

Jan. 10 an Italian destroyer of the Spica Class (638 tons) was sunk.

Later the British destroyer Gallant was damaged by a mine or a torpedo, but arrived in harbor.

"German and Italian Air Forces," says the Admiralty, "working from Italian bases and including a number of dive bombers, made great efforts against our ships during these operations."

H. M. S. Illustrious and the cruiser Southampton received some damage and casualties.

"Twelve enemy aircraft at least were shot down and a further number was damaged. The main object of the operation was carried out according to plan."

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Signs pointing to an early break-up of the Italian Empire in East Africa are beginning to multiply at a moment when the critical state of Italy's affairs in other fields no longer can be concealed.

Today, say the Associated Press Premier Mussolini's spokesman, Virginio Gayda, said in Il Giornale d'Italia that Britain was sending strong troop reinforcements from England to Greece. He stated that a double convoy of British ships had been attacked by Italian torpedo boats and bombers in the Mediterranean Sea during the latter part of last week.

Owing to the rapid retreat of Italians before the Greek advance toward the port of Valona and the key point of Berat in Albania, Signor Gayda's announcement appears to prepare the Italian people for a further withdrawal in the Albanian mountains.

The sudden announcement of the resignation of the Italian commander in Albania, Gen. Ubaldo Soddu, because, according to the Athens radio, he had recommended complete Italian withdrawal from Albania, and his replacement by Gen. Ugo Cavallero, Chief of the General Staff, points to the general disorganization of Signor Mussolini's plans.

Wavell Lays Plans

Meanwhile from London comes information that Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell, British Commander in the Near East, while pushing his drive against the Italians around Tobruk in Libya, almost has completed his plans for eliminating Italy's isolated garrisons in East Africa.

According to the well-informed British Press Association, the prospects of Italian defeat in East Africa—including Ethiopia, Eritrea, and Somaliland—have increased so considerably that the British Government is ready to grant safe conduct and facilities for removal of women and children from Italian colonies there.

In the event of Rome accepting the offer, these noncombatants would travel to Italy by way of Djibuti in French Somaliland, or from ports in Somaliland and Eritrea, the Association said.

Preparation for a general revolt in Ethiopia was stated to be in charge of Haile Selassie, with headquarters at Khartum in Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. A Reuters (British news agency) dispatch said that the Negus was seen reviewing his small army, which is being trained and equipped by the British, seated on a wooden throne covered with purple silk.

"The days of my former Italian ally, who betrayed my country, are numbered," he is reported as saying. "They built fine roads, killed and enslaved my people, but failed to break their spirit.

Forecasts Liberation

"The time is not far distant," he continued, "when I shall lead an army of Ethiopian patriots against the Italians who drove me from my throne. I look forward to the liberation of Ethiopia and the establishment of a just and constitutional government.

"Hundreds of my former soldiers, now forced to fight for the Italians, understand the message of the drums and are deserting and rallying to the standard raised at Gojjam by the faithful commander Ras Mongasha."

In the northern area, British imperial forces are working their way toward the port of Bengasi, having surrounded the port of Tobruk, without encountering resistance by land or by air.

The Royal Air Force claims to have complete control of the air from Bardia to Bengasi, a matter of 300 miles, and from Bardia to the large oasis of Giarabub, 150 miles to the south, which is still held by an Italian brigade, but is being invested by the British.

Powder Plant Blast Causes Little Damage

KENVIL, N. J., Jan. 14 (AP)—Fire early today destroyed a building used for manufacture of fuse compound at the plant of the Hercules Powder Company. Three men were injured.

A company spokesman said damage was slight.

Irish Urge Action

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 14 (CP)—A cablegram from Irish Canadians declaring millions of people of Irish descent in North America would acclaim every act of co-operation on the part of Eire in the war against the Axis Powers has been sent to the Eire Government it has been learned.

The message was the result of the movement sponsored here urging Irish-Canadians to advise the Eire Government of their undivided support of Great Britain in the present war in the hope this might lead to greater Irish co-operation with Britain.

It was signed by R. J. Manion, former leader of the National Conservative Party, on behalf of a group of prominent Irish-Canadians from Ottawa and other parts of the Dominion.

Ireland's Plight

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (AP)—American experts pointed out today that Ireland could put up much less resistance to an invader than England, because of a lack of antiaircraft and antitank guns, tanks, planes and other modern weapons — a general shortage officially acknowledged in Dublin earlier this month.

The actual strength of Eire's armed forces is not known. One of the last pre-war compilations placed the combined total of regular army, reserves and air forces at less than 30,000 men. Since Britain's situation became critical, however, this strength is believed to have been increased considerably.

Eire represents only one factor in the picture. Strong British troop garrisons, probably several times the size of the Irish Army, have been maintained in the six counties of Northern Ireland—which remain part of the United Kingdom—and they probably would move at once to Eire's assistance.

Bases in Ireland would be of tremendous value to the Nazis, American military men declared, for they would enable submarines and bombers to spend far less time going to and from the scene of operations and more in active pursuit of the ships that carry munitions to Britain from this hemisphere.

British Gaining on Germans

Continued from Page 1

junctions to the guns but are used instead when the artillery is silent and the night fighters up.

Unlike the Germans who continue to place a great deal of faith on what might be termed static sheaves of light, the British seem more disposed to use clustered beams as beacons, summoning the fighters to the enemy's locality—a notion that seems reasonable enough when one realizes that a searchlight can illuminate the sky more than 20,000 feet up unless clouds intervene.

The public naturally prefers to see and hear signs of intense defensive activity during a raid and has a tendency to criticize the sparing use of lights and guns. It isn't generally understood that a searchlight can be a two-edged weapon. For example, a cloudy night can actually help rather than hinder bombers by lighting up the target with reflection from the clouds.

Differ on Flying Altitudes

A great difference in military effectiveness is said to exist between British and German bombing because the Royal Air Force flies low over targets 3,000 feet or under, and the Luftwaffe doesn't. This prompted me to ask, "Are the Nazi ground defenses poor?"

The reply was: "We would very much like to have the Germans fly low over here." This statement was followed by the observation that the form of defense which the Germans exploit best is the "barrage," using that much-abused word in an accurate sense.

Britain doesn't favor this mode of fire any more.

A barrage properly speaking is a wall of fire put up so that the plane flies into it, and though noise may comfort civilians, it is extravagant of ammunition and must be timed exactly to be of any use. It is regarded here as the counsel of despair.

An Important Discovery

What has been developed now is "predictor concentration," a method calculated to bring the fire of several guns to bear on a point in the sky where the plane will arrive at the same time as the shells.

The accuracy of British predictor fire is one of the discoveries of the war. Nazi planes have their undersides painted with a "matt black" in order to reflect as little light as possible from searchlights which means that they are invisible from the ground at any height.

But the ruse doesn't deceive British gunners in the slightest for they are relying on sound not sight. How much more discerningly they are relying now than formerly is evidenced by the fact that the expenditure of ammunition per plane brought down is only one-third of what it used to be.

Accurate predictor fire means that a bomber has continually to alter its course, and the policy with the guns therefore is to harass the marauder as far away from the target as possible, keep him dodging around, and persuade him if possible to drop bombs at the wrong place. The success of the antiaircraft guns is measured by the extent to which this is accomplished.

The importance of doing this is heightened by the Nazi's technique in sending over experienced pilots with loads of incendiaries to start fires so that the less-seasoned navigators following can fly high straight to the target to cast down high explosive bombs into the area of flames.

Meanwhile intensive experimentation goes on to produce an adequate night fighter—a machine that can acquit itself in the battle of invisibility as successfully as the day fighter did in the battle of visibility.

All-Year Flying

LONDON (CP)—British pilots, in making a "ferry trip" of the hazardous trans-Atlantic flight have proved what officials describe as "the feasibility of operating land plane service to and from Canada all the year round."

Pilots who pioneered many world routes now fly the North Atlantic, bringing Britain much-needed aircraft.

Among them is a Canadian, Capt. Ian Ross of Montreal, one of the ace peacetime fliers who became a veteran of Atlantic trips when piloting flying boats to Canada and back on the regular service inaugurated by Imperial Airways two years ago.

Captain Ross, a pioneer of Ontario and Quebec far northern air routes, has been bringing United States-produced aircraft to Britain "ever since the season opened." Usually Captain Ross or the other British pilots are accompanied in each plane by a United States first officer and a Canadian radio operator.

These trios mostly cover the route at a great height in times as low as 10 hours from Botwood, Newfoundland. One flight actually was made "under nine hours," an aviation source stated, but that was described as "landfall" time—the time when the plane arrives over its destination.

U. S. Seeks Mercury; Japan Pays Big Price

MEXICO, D. F., Jan. 14 (AP)—The United States Treasury has shown interest in purchasing mercury in Mexico, but might have to outbid Japanees buyers for the metal, it was learned today.

Almost all mercury produced in Mexico has been going to Japan for more than a year. Trade circles reported that the Japanese have been paying "considerably" above the New York market price.

Japanese interests recently were said to have paid as much as $40 a flask above the New York market price, leading observers here to believe that Japan either faced a serious shortage of mercury or was sending shipments to supplement Nazi sources from Spain.

Officials at the United States Embassy said the Treasury's Procurement Division had indicated a desire to buy Mexican mercury.

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Entry of Troops Denied By Bulgarian Government

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Jan. 14 (AP)—Bulgaria issued a formal denial today that any foreign troops had entered this country, thereby taking the first official published notice of reports of German troop movements here.

The denial was made through the Government news agency. It said further there had been no representations to foreign powers concerning such a possibility.

It was published with a denial along the same lines by Tass, official Russian news agency, and one by DNB, official German news agency. The government previously was said to have avoided publishing the Tass dispatch on the grounds it concerned rumors which were not printed here.

The Bulgarian agency said it was "authorized to declare that no foreign troops have been entering Bulgaria and that the Bulgarian Government has made no moves toward foreign governments, as there has been no ground for such moves."

Third International's Interest

An unconfirmed rumor was circulated that the Third International had requested friends in Bulgaria to investigate the number of German civilians here.

Private sources have said that several hundred were in the country, some as technical advisers for the Army.

Reports persisted, especially in German circles, that there would be Bulgarian Cabinet changes by the middle of February, with the possibility of a more pro-Nazi regime.

Germany meanwhile renewed diplomatic activity here amid indications of a stronger Russian stand against possible transit of German troops through Bulgaria for an attack on Greece or the Dardanelles.

The German Minister, Baron Herbert von Richtofen, called on Premier Bogdan Philoff and Foreign Minister Ivan Popoff in conferences considered important in the wake of the denial by Tass, official Russian news agency, that the Soviet had given consent to German entry into Bulgaria.

Herr Von Richtofen and his wife accompanied Mr. Philoff on his recent "health trip" to Vienna and the German Minister was reported to have gone on to Berlin before returning to Sofia, Jan. 11.

Berlin Visit Hinted

German circles hinted that Mr. Philoff and Herr von Richtofen might shortly go to Berlin together.

Meanwhile, Bulgaria and Russia opened negotiations for renewal of their 1940 trade treaty involving goods valued at $10,000,000.

In line with the preparedness note in Mr. Philoff's speech, Bulgaria ordered youths designated for, but excused from artillery training last year, to report by Jan. 15. The published notices said only a few hundred for whom equipment was lacking during normal training periods were involved.

There has been speculation, however, that a new class also might start training this month to augment Bulgaria's small army.

Many Bulgarians felt that Mr. Philoff's preparedness emphasis was intended as a warning to Bulgaria's neighbors not to attack in the event of negotiations for movement of German troops, now massed on the Rumanian frontier.

Turkey Pleased

ANKARA, Turkey, Jan. 14 (AP)—Turkey's official radio and press accepted Bulgarian Premier Philoff's expressed desire for neutrality as proof that he did not commit Bulgaria to a new pro-German policy in the Balkans on his visit to Germany.

Mr. Philoff's speech was hailed by the semi-official Turkish Party organ, Ulus, as "drawing the line between the Balkans and war," and the official radio said "at least for the present" there will be no change in Bulgarian foreign policy.

This praise of Bulgaria's stand was made as staff officers of Great Britain's Middle East command arrived for military discussions which observers said might affect the course of the war in the Mediterranean, the Balkans and Africa. The two-day military session will begin tomorrow.

The Turkish radio said it must have been "to justify Bulgara's military preparations that Mr. Philoff said peace does not depend on Bulgaria."

Ulus said "Philoff's address will cause only happiness in Turkey, and we wish the Bulgarian Government nothing but success in its efforts to prevent being dragged this way or that by foreign-inspired politicians."

The Russian press was quoted by the radio to show also that the new German-Russian trade pact had no political significance.

"German leaders only wish to assure the German public there will be no repetition of the 1914 blockade terror, and at the same time hope the pact will be accepted by their people as an answer to American announcements on aiding Britain."

The agenda for the British-Turkish military talks was not disclosed, but it is known that Turkey wants to regain the Dodecanese Islands which Italy holds in the Eastern Mediterranean. The country has manifested great interest in Greek and British successes over Italy in the Mediterranean area, as well as promised United States aid to Britain.

Paris Misses Certain Foods; Famine Denied

NEW YORK, Jan. 14 (AP)—Paris under German military occupation is not experiencing famine, although there are recurring, temporary shortages of some foodstuffs, according to Roy P. Porter, Associated Press correspondent who returned here recently from the French capital, where he lived six months under the German rule.

[A dispatch from Vichy Jan. 10 stated that the Government of Marshal Pétain had taken emergency steps to supply Paris with food as a result of demands in the Paris press. It was declared that Paris had been first to feel an acute food shortage and that the public had become aware of the scarcity of food when a recent snowstorm blocked transportation.]

A serious transport problem, due largely to disorganized requisitioning of trucks and cars by the French themselves before the occupation, has resulted in intermittent food shortages, Mr. Porter said in his evaluation of conditions in occupied Paris.

Most of the foodstuffs still are available, with the exception of coffee, but the real job is to move these supplies in from the regions where they are grown, he said.

Shortage of Leather

Leather is short because many tanneries were damaged or are unable to get skins in from the unoccupied part of the country. Soap is scarce because the oils used in its manufacture come principally from North Africa to factories in southern Unoccupied France.

Sugar is beginning to be lacking because the beet fields in the north, uncultivated and torn up by military operations, will produce only about 25 per cent of the normal crop.

The most strictly rationed food is meat, because it's difficult to move in large quantities and more difficult to keep in a country where there is little refrigeration, Mr. Porter declared. France does not raise enough livestock for her normal consumption.

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of each week are nominally meatless days. That means you can't have beef, veal, lamb, pork or any other animal flesh which Americans call meat. But you can eat fish, rabbit, chicken or any other fowl.

Thursday beefsteaks appear again, while Friday is still a meat day.

Week-End Opportunity

Saturday and Sunday you can eat almost anything you please, if it's available. But there are additional complications. If you order meat for lunch in a restaurant, you can't also have cheese for the same meal. And on only one night a week—Sunday—are meat dishes allowed for dinner.

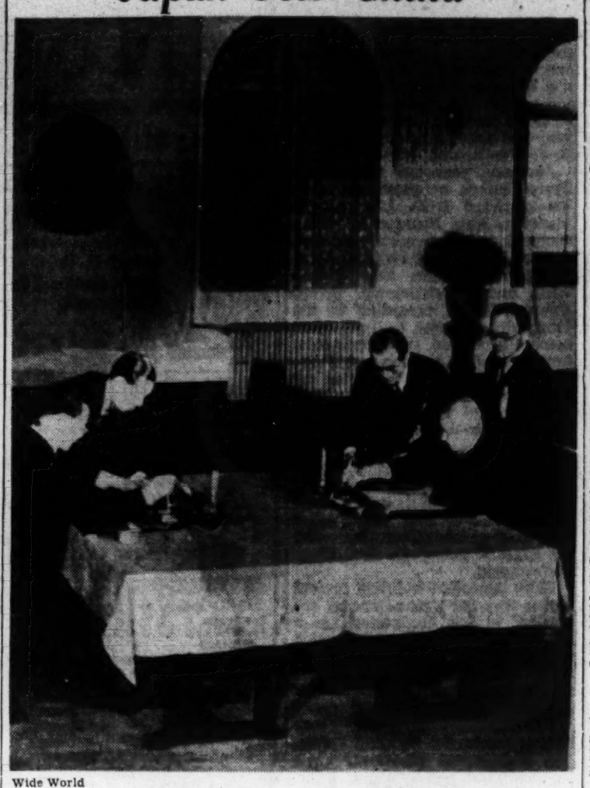
Rationing is strictly supervised by German agricultural experts who have surveyed existing food stocks. Actual enforcement is left up to the French Administration.

The basis of the system is a little brown book, pasted up with coupons. Once a month, depending on highly complicated French red tape, each resident exchanges certain coupons for sheets of blue, or green, or purple tickets, each marked for a specific amount of a commodity. Whether it's in a store or a restaurant, you must hand in your tickets before you get what you've ordered.

Potatoes, with a fairly normal crop in the Brittany area, are becoming more and more plentiful, but here again, the principal problem is the shortage of trucks and gasoline for civilian use, Mr. Porter explained.

German army units have all the gasoline they need, part of it synthetic, from the huge refining plants in their own country, the rest from stocks seized in France. Now they are releasing a part of this latter to aid in transportation of foodstuffs.

Japan Gets 'China'



Wide World

Wang Signs Away Puppet China

Wang Ching-wei (left), President of the Executive Yuan of the Nanking Government, and Gen. Nobuyuki Abe, special Japanese Ambassador, shown signing the treaty under which the Nanking regime was formally recognized by Japan as the only legitimate government of China.

Japan's Premier Sees Threat In U.S. Aid to Britain and China

NEW YORK, Jan. 14 (AP)—Japan's premier, Prince Fumimaro Konoye, "emphasized the hostility of the attitude of the United States toward Japan" in a speech today to members of Parliament and business and financial leaders, Domei, Japanese news agency, reported in a broadcast from Tokyo.

The agency quoted the Premier as saying that "this hostility is sufficiently characterized by America's support of England and China."

Prince Konoye was addressing the first meeting of a four-day series of conferences among Cabinet ministers, members of Parliament, leaders in the financial and business world and press representatives.

The agency said "it is understood that Prince Konoye stressed the danger of world-wide disturbance which is threatened by the growing pressure brought to bear on Japan by the United States and also by the latter's vigorous aid to Great Britain and the Chungking (China) regime."

Domei said the Premier had "a heart-to-heart talk with more than 70 members of the Lower House of Parliament in the first session of a four-day conference of government leaders and Diet members." He sought the parliamentarians' "co-operation with the Government in rendering national services to the State in pulling through the emergency period," the agency asserted.

The broadcast continued:

"Konoye dwelt on developments in the international situation following conclusion of the three-power pact between Japan, Germany and Italy, referring also to the British-American attitude toward Japan and China, relations between Japan and the Soviet Union, Japan's recognition of the Nanking regime (in China), . . . Japan's construction of a co-prosperity sphere for Greater East Asia and the questions of French Indo-China and the Dutch East Indies."

Detailed explanations concerning the Japanese-Chinese war and the conflict in Europe were given by the War and Navy Ministers, Domei said, "and a frank exchange of views took place between the Members of Parliament and Cabinet ministers."

Leaders of all important factions in the Lower House of the Diet attended.

China to Get U. S. Aid Despite Japan

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 — No threats from Japan can now stop or hinder the acceleration of American aid to China promised by President Roosevelt, State Department officials declared today.

Fully recognizing that American-Japanese relations may be at the parting of the ways and that Japan may resort to desperate action to thwart this aid, these officials declared that American policy has been fixed immutably and that any improvement in American-Japanese relations must come from Tokyo.

Little surprise was expressed here over the report that Premier Fumimaro Konoye was seeking to rally the Japanese Nation behind the Government in the face of what he termed the "impending world-wide disturbance." State Department and White House officials have recognized from the beginning that the increasingly pro-Chinese attitude of this Government would meet with violent Japanese opposition. They say, however, that American decisions were made in spite of this, and would be fulfilled no matter what course Japan might adopt.

U. S.-Japanese Relations

This does not mean, it is added, that the United States is deliberately courting trouble in the Far East. On the contrary, it is doing all it can to avoid a full-fledged Japanese-American showdown, but only within the limits set by its policy of supporting the Chinese struggle for independence.

Officials here believe that Japan has been given sufficient warning during recent months of America's determination to strike a blow for democracy and freedom wherever they may be under attack and that American policy has hardened to a point where Japan can no longer hope to influence this country with mere threats.

While aid to Britain must always be considered of first importance to the United States, support of the Chinese people is now being viewed in Administration circles as part and parcel of the same struggle against totalitarianism. This view has increased measurably since the signing of the German-Italian-Japanese pact and the realization that the American people were angered rather than intimidated by it.

The Naval View

An important element in this American determination to retreat no further before Japan is the strongly anti-Japanese attitude of the United States Navy, a large number of whose most influential officers believe that a naval war with Japan would be "short and sweet." The Navy Department has always been one of the strongest supporters of full aid to China, seeing eye to eye with some of the more determined officials of the State Department on this score.

This determination of the United States to hew to the line of its aid-to-China policy does not mean, according to State Department advices, that war with Japan is considered inevitable. Latest official departmental reports from Japan have indicated a softening of Japanese threats against this country during the past few months.

It has been noted here that whenever the United States takes a firm stand, Japan shows a tendency to waver and beg the issue. While recognizing that this does not mean that Japan will never face up the United States, officials here have received no report indicating that Japan is yet ready to go to war with this country.

Japanese Want Ties With New Uniforms

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Tokyo

After a two-year campaign for adoption of Japanese national uniforms, relatively few Japanese have taken to this attire and finally the Hochi newspaper has discovered why. The trouble is that they like neckties, which go with sack suits and other foreign garments, it is declared.

"What the Government should do," the Hochi says as result of its findings, "is to prohibit the sale and use of neckties and order the abolition of sack coats. In this way, foreign-style clothes will disappear and the national civilian uniforms will come into their own."

Tokyo Curbs Gaiety of People As Unseemly in Time of Stress

NEW YORK, Jan. 14 (AP)—Teahouses and cafes in Japan henceforth will have only Japanese names, a radiocast by Domei, the Japanese news agency, disclosed today.

The agency reported that approximately 70 per cent of Japan's drinking and eating establishments must drop their foreign designations and be renewed in Japanese.

The Japanese Broadcasting Service will refrain in the future from repeating news announcements in English, Domei announced.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—Unseemly gaiety is too apparent among the Japanese people, it is declared. Accordingly a wide variety of dampeners is being clamped down, some of obvious necessity and others for moral effect.

In the latter category come the efforts of the National Spiritual Mobilization Committee, which set aside an "East Asia Construction Service Day" only to discover that the original enthusiasm for various forms of deprivation and frugality on that day was short-lived, while on the other hand the holiday soon became a time for taking country junkets.

While the day is not being abandoned, the authorities have decided that it will be necessary to provide more constructive activities, such as the making of soldiers' "comfort kits" and visits to the wounded if people are not to succumb to the temptation to spend their wages earned in various war industries. Flower arrangement is being popularized.

It is decidedly not one of the current dissipations to enjoy long motorcar tours, for gasoline rationing has developed to an acute stage through gradual closing down over a period of many months. The present allotment would allow a private owner to go only two or three miles in a day, providing he drove daily, the most recent cut having brought the allowance to seven gallons a month from the last figure of 10. In the past there has been a flourishing trade in bootleg ration tickets, and only by buying these from taxi drivers and others who feel they can spare part of their ration is it possible to avoid laying one's car up most of the time.

The taxis, formerly cruising everywhere and so anxious for customers that they virtually pursued potential fares up on the sidewalks, have taken another cut of 14 gallons from their quotas, so they now receive only about two gallons a day—61 gallons a month.

Officials are doing all they can to discourage use of any type of car for visiting pleasure resorts, as they feel that a bad example is set by such luxurious gadding about in time of national trial.

Japanese should reconsider carefully the question of intermarriage of Far Eastern peoples in the interest of promoting friendship among races of the Orient, Toru Oka, lecturer at Tokyo Imperial University, has told the Yomiuri newspaper.

In the view of this authority such a course would be detrimental to the people of Dai Nippon.

"Whether the Japanese race came to this land from the north or south I do not know," Mr. Oka is quoted as saying. "But various racial units who migrated here a great many years ago have now blended themselves into one harmonious whole. The people today constitute an excellent race. This excellence should not be lost.

"Marriage with Manchus or Chinese who have the same color and are similar to Japanese in many other ways still is mixed marriage."

Prayer Forbidden By Nazis in Norway Heard in Canada

TORONTO, Jan. 14 (AP)—Crown Prince Olav of Norway, after declaring his conviction that the dominion of the Nazis over his country would not last, joined last night with his consort, Princess Martha, and members of Toronto's Norwegian colony and Norway's armed forces training here, in a prayer forbidden by the German conquerors of his country.

They chanted the prayer, which asks God's protection for Norway's King and Ministers, in a Lutheran service at St. John's Garrison Church.

Members of the congregation wept openly as the country's national anthem was sung.

Earlier Prince Olav told a joint meeting of the Canadian and Empire Clubs that "if we all do what we can and what we ought to do in co-operation and never forget our goal, we will undoubtedly be victorious in this great fight between the domination of the few and government for the people and by the people."

Aids for Quisling

BERLIN, Jan. 14 (AP)—D. N. B., official German news agency, reported today that two leading Norwegian Nazis—Commissioner of Justice Everre Rissnes and Police Commissioner Jonas Lie—had enlisted in Maj. Vidkun Quisling's "Standarte Nordland" regiment to fight for the German cause.

Announcement of the new regiment in Norway, the agency said, had "found an enthusiastic reception in the ranks of the Nasjonal Samlung (Norwegian Nazis)."

Finland's Vital Needs Laid Before American Red Cross

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14—In support of his plea for United States aid, Hjalmar J. Procope, Minister from Finland, has laid before the American Red Cross a detailed report describing the threat of famine and exposure facing his Nation.

Loss of the rich Karelian territory to Soviet Russia, inability to carry on normal trade, poor fodder harvests and forced slaughtering of cattle are placing Finland under "tremendous difficulties," Mr. Procope declared.

"According to information received from Finland the situation is continuously very difficult, particularly with regard to fats," he told the Red Cross. "The production of butter has rapidly decreased to 65 per cent of the peacetime output, this being mainly due to the shortage of foodstuffs.

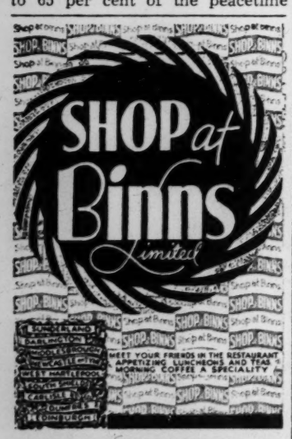
"In addition to this, the fodder harvests were very poor during the last two seasons and when imports of different concentrates have been drastically curtailed, the maintenance of the whole agricultural output is in great danger. The cattle stock has already decreased substantially and the general condition of the cattle has badly deteriorated.

"No butter has been exported since October, 1939, but in spite of this the consumption of different fats has been heavily rationed so that only about 1¾ pounds a person a month have up to the present time been distributed.

"It is to be mentioned also that the production of pork is only about 50 per cent of the normal output and that the production of beef is seriously decreasing, as the lack of foodstuffs compels that a considerable number of cattle has to be slaughtered regularly. This means also that the production of milk has consequently been rationed in most parts of the country. In this connection it can be mentioned that the shortage in regard to soap is very severe. Potatoes are still available in Finland, but about 80,000 tons of cereals have to be imported. There is also a great lack of dried fruits and vitamins. If the above quantities can be obtained, a considerable rationing is still necessary. The stocks of coffee and sugar are very limited and the distribution has for a long time been rationed to the minimum.

"In addition to the need for all kinds of medical supplies, wool and different kinds of cloth, as well as thread, are very badly needed in Finland. Shoes are also urgently needed. Also the imports of goods like rubber, tin, lead, aluminum, hides and skins, and chemicals are absolutely necessary. The other requirements only obtainable from the United States consist of olein, tallow, paraffin, stearine, vegetable oils for soap-making, tin plates, rubber tires, spare parts for machinery, and tractors.

"Finland has tried to improve the situation referred to above through commercial agreements with the neighboring countries. These agreements, however, can but very little improve the serious situation with regard to foodstuffs and Finland's main necessities."



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Dutch Ask Japanese Pledges

BATAVIA, Java, Netherlands East Indies, Jan. 14 (AP)—Netherlands East Indies authorities have demanded that Japan present iron-clad guarantees that Indies commodities for which she is negotiating will not be trans-shipped to Germany, reliable sources said today.

These sources expressed belief this requirement might prove a serious snag in trade conversations, now suspended temporarily.

In preliminary talks, the Japanese delegation presented a list of materials in which Japan was interested, including rubber, tin and copra.

Dutch officials were said to have asked immediately why Japan needed more of these materials now than previously, raised the question of trans-shipment to Germany, and declared emphatically that no such disposition of Indies products would be permitted.

Invasion 'Welcome'

NEW YORK, Jan. 14 (AP)—J. A. Schuurman, Netherlands Consul General, declared last night the Dutch East Indies "would be delighted to have Japan try an invasion," adding the conviction that the Japanese would be defeated "by our fleet, air force and land army of over 200,000 soldiers."

Speaking at re-naming ceremonies for the Henry Hudson Hotel, formerly the American Women's Association Clubhouse in mid-Manhattan, he said the Dutch East Indies had a 60,000,000 population and boasted, among other defense facilities, 300 long-range bombers.

He asserted Germany had made preparations for "springing a coup in the Dutch overseas territories just as they did in Holland, but our people were too smart for them."

"I believe the Dutch East and West Indies are the only countries where the German plans to create disturbances have utterly failed," he said. "We even captured some 20 German ships fully loaded with cargo for which the Germans had already paid."

Holland, he said, is one of the most active Allies and "is in this war to the finish."

Nazis to Register Jews in Netherlands

THE HAGUE, via Berlin Jan. 14 (AP)—All Jews must register within six weeks in an official "list of populations," under a decree issued today by the German Commissioner for the Netherlands.

Persons having only one Jewish grandparent will be classified as Jews, the decree held, and a grandparent who belonged to a Jewish congregation will be regarded as a full-blooded Jew.

Failure to register will be punishable by fines and imprisonment up to five years. At Amsterdam, where there are more Jews than in any other Netherlands city, the registration period will be extended to 12 weeks.

Greeks in Wilmington Launch Fund Campaign

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 14 (AP)—Leaders of Wilmington's Greek community at a meeting last night in the Hotel du Pont launched the City's part in a national campaign to raise $10,000,000 for aid to their homeland.

Nazi Enemies Grow in Europe

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 14—Despite Nazi efforts at domination, opposition to Germany's control is spreading in all of the conquered nations of western Europe, according to the executive body of the American Jewish Committee.

The committee's report, reviewing the effects of war upon 5,000,000 Jews in Europe, was submitted to the thirty-fifth annual meeting of the Jewish organization at the Astor Hotel over the week end. Sol H. Stroock, New York attorney, was elected President to succeed the late Dr. Cyrus Adler, and Chief Justice Irving Lehman, of the New York State Court of Appeals, and Abram I. Elkus, one-time American Ambassador to Turkey and widely-known jurist, were re-elected honorary vice-presidents.

"Complete degradation and enslavement, coupled with the ruthless suppression of any signs of independent expression, have resulted in widespread unrest in the conquered countries," the report declared. "Despite censorship, reports from Nazi-dominated regions show signs of increasing resistance.

"Anti-German sentiment is growing in France, which is being stripped of its food supplies and despoiled of manufactured goods, machinery, scientific treasures and works of art. The Netherlanders, with the memories of four centuries of independence, engage in a campaign of passive resistance. Norway is pervaded by a spirit of defiant independence which terror cannot put down."

The report added that serious difficulties were being faced by 600,000 Jews in the Baltic States and in the section of Rumania now ruled by Russia.

The committee stated that anti-Jewish agitation in America had "struck a new low of disrepute during the past year."

Jews Seek Visas

BERLIN, Jan. 13 (AP)—Several hundred Jews, encouraged by reports that United States immigration restrictions had been relaxed, jammed the American Consulate today to renew applications for visas to leave Germany to go to America.

Some officials said restrictions had been eased, particularly regarding the type of affidavits to be accepted from Jews and the question of their good character.

During the closing months of 1940 each candidate for entry into the United States was required to pass a stiff examination and supply affidavits that he did not have a police record.

The Union of Jews in Germany reported a steady departure of Jews from the country last year. Complete statistics for the first quarter included 4,755 Jews who left Germany. The majority went to the United States, 1,000 to South America, 500 to Asia, and 100 to Africa.

St. Petersburg to Hold States Festival in March

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.—Greatest of Florida's annual spectacles, the Festival of States, will be held here the week of March 25.

Defense Training Carried On at Pitt

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH — Co-operation with various phases of the national defense program is making the University of Pittsburgh a busy place both day and night, a survey shows.

Between 1,400 and 1,500 students are registered in special defense training courses, Joseph S. Lambie, director of the program, announced. These students, taught in night classes by members of the School of Engineering faculty and special lecturers from industry, are enrolled in courses in mechanical drawing, descriptive geometry, machine design, metallurgy, and production engineering.

Instruction in these courses started a week ago in co-operation with the United States Office of Education's program to train men specifically for industry.

The University has leased the old Shadyside Academy Building, Morewood and Ellsworth avenues, to be used for defense programs at night and for regular university classes in industrial engineering and in teacher training for physical education during the day, thus relieving the crowded building accomodations existing with the Cathedral of Learning fully occupied.

Foreign Policy Wins Approval of Peabody

TUCSON, Ariz., Jan. 14 (AP)—President Roosevelt's handling of foreign policy has the unqualified admiration of his old headmaster.

The Rev. Endicott Peabody said in an interview that he thought the President was following democratic tradition in seeking to appear just a little behind public opinion.

Resting after 56 years as headmaster of Groton School in Massachusetts, which the President and his sons attended, Mr. Peabody said Mr. Roosevelt knew a democratic people cannot be rushed into anything.

"Let them work themselves around to it," he asserted, "and in time Hitler won't be able to stop them. Nobody could."

Shortage of Cheese In Britain Boosts Use of Vegetables

LONDON, Jan. 14 (AP)—Cheese no longer will be served in British restaurants unless it is the main course of a meal, a Food Ministry official announced today in a statement urging the public to eat more potatoes and carrots.

Cheese, already short, will be "scarce" in the next few weeks, the statement said. It expressed hope, however, that this year's production, which is about a third of the national consumption, would be maintained at the peacetime level.

Home production of potatoes, carrots, and oatmeal increased last season, and the Government is hoping to increase average consumption.

The Food Ministry official warned that the supply of rabbits, which many are using as a substitute for meat, "will vary in the next month or two."

Danes Must Retrieve String for Reworking

COPENHAGEN (AP) — Danish farmers now are required to gather all binding twine from their sheaves of grain and turn it over to spinning factories before geting next year's supply. The twine has been cut off by the blockade, and good substitutes are scarce. The old string can be reworked.

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Cause of Lag in Plane Output Laid in Part to Model Changes

By the Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

News in Aviation

The same thing that halts automobile production annually around autumn—model changeovers—is advanced as the reason for the current lag in military aircraft production in the United States.

Aircraft production is now at the rate of 700 combat ships and trainers a month, according to a current issue of the American Machinist, a McGraw-Hill publication. This is a drop of 200 a month as compared with a level of 900 last August. The schedule that Mr. Knudsen aimed at was 1,250 a month by January, of this year; 1,500 a month by next June, and 3,000 a month by June, 1942, according to the Machinist.

The American aircraft industry as a whole is going through what corresponds to a model change in the automobile field, the Machinist said. Some aircraft manufacturers are changing to more advanced types, some are setting up lines for entirely new types.

Need for Trained Labor

Second, an enormous volume of unskilled labor is being fed into the plants to be trained while in production. This might drag on production without being readily visible. Third, plant expansion itself is taking a lot of executive attention and skilled work that otherwise might be pushing production, according to the Machinist's summary.

The Machinist labeled as "distraction" the current talk about letting the automobile manufacturers step into the airplane production picture with their mass production methods. Chances are, according to the magazine, that estimated production will be achieved only the hard way, a step at a time, with no sensational discoveries.

Division of plane production between the United States and Great Britain is a military secret, the article stated, but it may be assumed that Britain is getting practically all but our training planes.

Army Getting Very Little

The Army Air Corps is getting very little combat equipment. Last July, it was estimated, the United States Army had 3,000 planes, the Navy slightly over 1,800. The Army says that it will complete its quota of 5,500 planes in the spring. But this depends on whether production goes up to schedule, and on what happens abroad, according to the article.

The American Machinist concluded with the opinion of some observers that Herr Hitler never had the air force he claimed at the war's beginning; his raids don't show it. But most agree that he is going great guns now, with his own and French and Czech plants and plenty of materials at his disposal. In the magazine's opinion, Germany might have up to 50,000 planes this spring, not less than 30,000. The British probably will have between 12,000 and 20,000 it estimated.

Taking the lowest German figure of 30,000 planes and the highest British figure of 20,000, it may be seen that 10,000 planes within the next six months is the goal that the American aircraft industry must shoot at in order to bring the British up to air parity with Germany.

Canadian Program Delayed

Commercial transport plane shortages—the bugaboo of all the air lines—is the factor which forced Trans-Canada Air Lines to postpone for an indefinite period its proposed non-stop service between Toronto and New York.

Lack of equipment—American planes, incidentally, delayed by American defense—may also force the transcontinental Canadian company to put off a proposed third daily trip between Montreal and Vancouver and a second daily trip between Montreal and Moncton, New Brunswick, according to plans for 1941 announced in a year-end survey of operations by S. J. Hungerford, President.

Just one year ago this month Trans-Canada extended its service eastward from Montreal to Moncton, New Brunswick, where connections are available by Canadian Airways to Halifax, Nova Scotia; Saint John, New Brunswick, and Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, according to the Hungerford résumé. In April, 1940, came the second transcontinental service; in July, London and Windsor, Ontario, were connected by direct service; and in August a fourth round trip was added to the Toronto - Ottawa - Montreal service.

In 1940, Trans-Canada nearly tripled its passenger business; more than doubled its mail poundage; doubled its daily flown mileage; and substantially increased its express poundage, Mr. Hungerford said.

Most important building project under way for Trans-Canada, according to Mr. Hungerford, is a new hangar now being constructed at Dorval, the new Montreal civilian airport, which is to replace St. Hubert Airport, which is being turned over to the military.

Trans-Canada supplied many employees to the fighting forces, Mr. Hungerford disclosed, while overhaul and repair of Royal Canadian Air Force flight instruments was undertaken in its shops. Early in 1941 Trans-Canada expects to have a maintenance base in operation at Malton Airport, Toronto, for the R. C. A. F., staffed by T. C. A. employees, he said.

Plane Safety Glass

A new safety glass "flexseal," claimed to be ten times stronger than automobile plate glass and developed primarily for the windows of sub-stratosphere planes, has been reported by the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, according to the Associated Press.

New Jersey Legislators Urged To Support Incoming Governor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 14—New Jersey's 1941 Legislature convened at noon today and Gov. A. Harry Moore, in a farewell message climaxing his unprecedented third term, urged the lawmakers and the public to unite behind Governor-elect Charles Edison "to the end that our State and our Nation shall stand strong and unimpaired amid the falling dynasties of the world."

Mr. Moore reviewed the record of New Jersey in helping national defense and reported improvements in social and economic conditions.

The new Legislature convened after the 1940 session concluded its business by passing a few routine bills. The Senate organized by naming I. Grant Scott, Cape May Republican, as Senate President and Senator Alfred Driscoll, Camden Republican, as Majority Floor Leader. In the House, Roscoe P. McClave, Bergen Republican, was continued for another year as Speaker and Assemblyman John E. Boswell, Cape May Republican, became Majority Floor whip.

Mr. Edison is a Democrat, but 1941 will find a continuance of Republican Legislative control.

Mr. Edison's experience as Secretary of the Navy in President Roosevelt's Cabinet "at a critical time in our history," Mr. Moore's message continued, "qualified him beyond question to co-ordinate and correlate a State defense program with our national objectives."

Inaugural on Tuesday

Mr. Edison will take over the Chief Executive's duties at inaugural ceremonies next Tuesday.

Governor Moore said he was submitting his message, devoted largely to world conditions and defense, "in the midst of strife and bitterness rampant over most of the earth."

"I shall not cease to pray that our democracy and our free institutions shall endure when puny dictators who seek to turn back the pages of history a thousand years are forgotten," he said.

Governor Moore declared that in the answer of youth to the call to arms in the country's first peace-time defense mobilization, "we serve notice on the enemies of democracy everywhere that this Nation is determined to preserve its democratic form of government and that it will continue to defend its institutions against every aggressor."

Urges Co-Operation

Urging a "kind and constructive co-operation with Governor Edison," Governor Moore said:

"Governor-Elect Edison is fully conversant with the problems that confront industry in this era of social, technological and business change. He has a sympathetic understanding of the aims and aspirations of those who toil for a livelihood. He well realizes that necessity for relieving the taxpayers of the State from the obligation of carrying unfair and inequitable tax burdens. He comes to us earnest in purpose, sincere in his convictions and proficient in his knowledge of the State's general needs."

Governor Moore shunned any recommendations, because, he said, "it is not my prerogative to make a further detailed analysis of the existing major problems nor to offer specific proposals for their further solution."

Wheeler Charges News Reels Are Propagandizing for War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14—Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana, leading opponent of all of the President's war-emergency policies, today demanded that Will Hays guarantee fair play for his side from the movie news reels or the motion picture industry might have to face Government regulation.

Senator Wheeler charged that the motion picture companies are indulging in "propaganda for war," that they are not handling impartially the news developments affecting "peace or war" and that specifically Paramount News has not yet carried his "reply" to the President's recent "Fireside Chat."

Senator Wheeler's letter to Mr. Hays in New York read as follows:

I have just sent the following letter to Paramount News at Washington, D. C.:

"Will you kindly inform me when, if at all, you intend to carry my answer to the President's most recent 'Fireside Chat.' And what, if anything, you are going to do about carrying both sides of the controversy on pending legislation which directly involves the question of war or peace?

"The question is so important that I believe the people should insist not only on equal radio coverage for both sides of this highly controversial question, but that newspapers and the motion pictures should do the same.

"The propaganda for war that is being waged by the motion picture companies of this country is reaching a point at which I believe legislation will have to be enacted regulating the industry in this respect unless the industry itself displays a more impartial attitude."

Many complaints are coming to me and to other members of Congress to the effect that the motion picture industry is carrying on a violent propaganda campaign intending to incite the American people to the point where they will become involved in this war. As you well know, the motion picture and newsreel is one of the great agencies for molding public opinion of the country, and if we are going to preserve the Nation as a democratic republic, it is highly essential that both sides of each question be presented.

I sincerely hope that you will call this to the attention of your people as I am fast coming to the conclusion that legislation should be enacted to remedy the present situation.

Willkie Criticized

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (AP)—Senator Burton K. Wheler (D) of Montana, said last night that Wendell L. Willkie "is just as warminded as President Roosevelt" and then suggested that the Chief Executive appoint him Secretary of State or Ambassador to Great Britain "so we will have a completely war-minded Administration."

Senator Wheeler referred to Mr. Willkie's statement indorsing generally the Administration's aid-to-Britain legislation.

Planting Winter Interest in the Garden

Gardens can be interesting in winter. I know a section of a garden that is a haven for the wild birds. It is off a protected corner of the house and made almost entirely of evergreens—a small garden, not more than 12 feet square.

There is a wall of white pines and hemlocks, with lower evergreens in front and down the sides. There are one or two flowering dogwoods for Spring attraction and berries in Winter. There are rhododendrons and azaleas too, and low cotoneasters with bright berries, and Daphne and Andromeda, whose prominent flower-buds whip about all Winter in the strong winds.

In the center of this garden is a bird bath, its base encircled in a mesh of Pachysandra. There is myrtle under the evergreens and some Pachistima and other low ground evergreens, and Euonymous climbing up and over a large rock.

In Summer this evergreen garden makes a secluded cool retreat, but in Winter—ah, then is the time to visit it! It still remains a garden, enclosed in protective greenery, but it has fresh interest for it is usually full of birds. It is their Winter home. They go to the evergreens for protection from the snow; they go there for food, to the feeding trays and peanut butter sticks suspended from the branches. It is a lovely picture, with snow over everything! The sky seems the bluer and the sun the brighter for this garden beneath.

Evergreens Attractive

But you don't need to have a whole evergreen garden to boast of Winter interest there. One stately white pine is often more effective than a whole grove. Certainly it is appreciated when you have hitherto had no trees at all. A graceful hemlock is as much to be enjoyed as a whole hemlock hedge; or a sturdy spruce, with branches outstretched like arms, can make more of a picture than a dozen crowded together.

If you can have your garden outlined with evergreens, however, so much the better, for then it retains the semblance of a garden the whole year. Almost as good, is to have evergreens for accents among your deciduous shrub screen. As you plan your next season's planting you might use notes which you can make now. For instance, how about low-growing evergreens at the entrance to a garden path, or on either side of your front steps, or by a garden seat? These can be some of the yews, with needles so dark as to be almost black in Winter; or spreading junipers, with their glaucous berries, or pert mugho pines.

You might plan to plant Euonymous radicans for a leafy evergreen hedge, or to scramble over a stone wall, or around the stump of a tree. It is most attractive in Winter when other leaves are gone. Rhododendrons tell you when the weather is freezing, for their large leaves fold up and lay against their stems in very cold weather, thawing out to a bright natural green on warmer days.

The shapes and barks of deciduous trees can add interest to the Winter garden. Notice the stately arms of the elms held protectively above the smaller plants; and the rugged furrows of the oak tree bark. The blotchy trunk of a sycamore lends interest to a place in Winter. So does the white birch encased in silvery paper, and the beech, with its bark of glove-smooth gray. You may wish to add some of these next Spring.

For Winter Interest Alone

Many shrubs are planted for their Winter interest alone. Watch for them as you walk through your neighborhood or drive through the town. Have you wondered about those bright red branches that look so pretty against the snow? Perhaps they are one of the dogwoods—Cornus stolonifera or Cornus sanguinea. Another member of the family (C. stolonifera nitida) offers green twigs, as does the shrub, Kerria. Some of the willows have yellow branches. Salix niobe is called the Golden Weeping Willow, whereas Salix vitellina aurea has branches of a truly startling yellow. Amazing, when we think of winter as devoid of garden color!

Quite a lot is being written about the Christmas Rose (Heleborus niger) which actually comes forth with blossoms in the Winter. It has lovely anemone-like flowers of a creamy white, rising from evergreen leaves around Thanksgiving or Christmas time; sometimes later. It likes rich, moist soil in partial shade, such as under evergreens or among other low-growing rock plants. When once established it does not like being disturbed.

Plant it in the Spring or Fall, and, when snow is threatened, place a fence arounds it, preferably with a glass top, like an indjvidual cold frame. This not only keeps it from being hidden by the snow, but serves to lengthen the stems for picking. It makes an excellent cut-flower, lasting indoors from ten days to two weeks. A thrill indeed when cold winds whistle without, to have a centerpiece cut from your very own garden!—E. S. P.

A Tuesday Feature

Baltic Elections Justify Mergings, Soviet Organ Says

MOSCOW, Jan. 14 (AP)—Pravda, Communist Party newspaper, declared today the results of the Supreme Soviet Elections Sunday in the Baltic States and Bessarabia were a reproof to those who opposed incorporation of these territories into the Soviet Union.

(The Baltic States of Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia voted to join the Soviet Union last summer, and Bessarabia was ceded by Rumania after Russia in an ultimatum had demanded it.)

Official returns in the voting for deputies in the Supreme Soviet, Russia's Parliament, showed that more than 90 per cent of the electors participated in Lithuania, 96 per cent in Latvia and Estonia, and 98 per cent in Bessarabia. All candidates of the Stalinist Bloc were elected.

Pravda remarked in connection with these figures that only 62 per cent of eligible voters voted in the United States presidential election, and said the Soviet returns were "a crushing blow to the enemies of the country and Socialism and to the bribed bourgeois scribblers who poured streams of calumny in fury on us when the people of the Baltics and of Bessarabia joined the family of people of the U. S. S. R."

Hamilton Honorary Degree For Haverford President

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLINTON, N. Y.—Dr. Felix Morley, who in 1940 forsook the role of newspaper editor to become President of Haverford College, will receive an honorary degree, Doctor of Laws, from Hamilton College, at 4 p. m. Jan. 19, W. H. Cowley, President of Hamilton, announced.

Truro Air School To Open Feb. 21

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia (CP)—This Province's first elementary air training school under the British Commonwealth air training plan will open at Stanley Airport, near Truro, Feb. 21, it is revealed here. Construction of buildings to house equipment and personnel is already under way.

The school has been organized by the Halifax Aero Club through a private company headed by C. W. Stairs, Halifax.

Under present arrangements, the school, one of many to be formed across Canada by the civil aero clubs, will train pilots for the Royal Canadian Air Force. Eight weeks will complete the initial training of the classes before they proceed to other schools for more advanced work.

Wind Tests Model Of Tacoma Bridge

PASADENA, Calif., Jan. 14 (AP)—Dr. Theodore von Karman is making wind tunnel tests with a model section of the $6,400,000 Tacoma Narrows bridge to determine what caused its collapse Nov. 7.

Dr. von Karman, professor of aeronautics at the California Institute of Technology, is a member of a committee appointed by the Public Works Administration to investigate the failure of the long suspension bridge.

The model section used in the wind tunnel tests is built on a one-eightieth scale, using small wire cable and a floor of brass.

Observers disclosed it was found that little wind was required to start the model section swaying and twisting. They likened the light wind action to a force which sways a pendulum or starts a child moving back and forth in a swing.

U. S. People Plan Paderewski Honor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 14—As a tribute to Ignace Jan Paderewski, on the golden anniversary of his American début, a National Paderewski Testimonial in which major symphony orchestras and hundreds of choral societies and other musical groups throughout the United States will participate will be observed during the week of Feb. 15-22, it was announced by Walter Damrosch, Honorary Chairman of the event, today.

Paderewski first played in the United States in 1891, with Dr. Damrosch conducting the accompanying orchestra. The declared purpose of the testimonial is to convey to the Polish pianist-composer and patriot "the deep affection of the American people who for four generations have been stirred by his genius and to tell him in this tangible form how glad they are that he is again in their midst," Dr. Damrosch declared.

Australia to Get U. S. Naval Attaché

SYDNEY, Australia (CP)—As a result of conferences in Washington concerning the security of the Pacific, Australia and the United States have decided to exchange naval attachés for the first time, it was learned here.

The Washington conferences were carried on between United States officials and the late Marquis of Lothian, British Ambassador, and Richard Casey, Australian Minister.

Potato Price in Italy Due for Steady Rise

ROME (AP)—The wholesale price of potatoes will be increased progressively in the next four months to a maximum of 70 lire (about $3.50) a 110 pounds for ordinary quality by the end of May, under regulations announced Jan. 14.

Ordinary potatoes at present cost 60 lire. Higher qualities are expected to go from 71 lire to 82 lire.

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For a Place on the Hiring Line

Work-Study Plans in High Schools Gaining

By Bert H. Davis

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Classroom and laboratory experience plus working experience while still enrolled in school—this may represent high school and junior college programs to the young people of the later 1940's and the 1950's.

When the diploma is handed to the graduates in such future classes, it will probably carry school credit for work done. The student will be ready to take his place on the hiring line. He will have certain general and basic knowledge to offer, and also the experience of having used hands and head—and strong back perhaps—to earn pay and recognition as a worker.

Often repeated, if that happens as generally as many educational leaders think, will be the incident of a New Jersey technical high school which was ready to graduate a good-sized senior class with work-plus-learn experience. When commencement day came around, a fourth of the graduates couldn't attend to receive their diplomas. Too busy! They were holding jobs even before the diplomas were passed out; and these were full-time jobs.

Work Credits Plan In New York State

In September, New York State began its first tentative "work credits" plan. So far it applies only to students in Retailing and Retail Selling, though the national defense program now gathering momentum convinces Empire State schoolmen that shop courses may soon have work-plus-school features, too. The New York students earn an extra credit in the selling courses if they work at a retail selling job while they take the required instruction in school. This will mean no less than 15 hours of work each week, to be counted as "laboratory experience."

Within another year, Ohio expects to have merchandise courses in high schools on a similarly practical basis. A beginning has been made in 17 Ohio cities. Federal assistance is being given to some of these plans.

Los Angeles entered this fall into its new "Richer Education" plan. Now the city schools will give official credit for a student's outside activities in boys' clubs, Scout troops, church work, and athletics properly supervised. Beyond that, the plan recognizes that "getting a job, holding a job, earning pay" are well worth counting with school credits in the process of getting an education for life.

40 Universities Listed

A survey that is now more than four years old showed 40 universities and colleges in which students were expected to alternate between classroom and shop or office in a work-study curriculum that continued through much or all of a college course. At that time, the University of Cincinnati had 1,600 students so enrolled, Antioch College 700.

But with technical graduates in general, such companies as Westinghouse and General Electric and various oil and chemical concerns, find it necessary to give special training with practical work-experience interludes, before the college-trained man can go ahead with the day's work. The special student is sometimes "too specially trained," while in other instances shop practice is using approaches and techniques that the school hasn't as yet discovered and taught.

Seldom has Herr Hitler been in any way helpful to American youth or to American education. But the threats of world conquest and the vigor now exerted for national defense have broken down at least some of the barriers that have prevented complete co-operation among schools, their students, and the plants that had mechanical experience to offer to students in training for shop work. What is done in training apprentices, offering practical shop work opportunities to students, and improving school practice by means of advisory groups representing industries and unions, has now become the business of the general public, which is asking "Why?" and "Why not?" so often these days.

Many trade schools—public and private — and vocational high schools are well prepared to grasp the opportunity. Too, if schools and their equipment are more generally used after 3 p. m. and on Saturdays, many more boys and girls can begin at school with work that will end even before graduation in a steady job as a learner.

The white-collar emphasis has not by any means caught all the younger generation, teachers say. Probe more deeply and you find that a large number of young people in training for the white-collar office or selling job would learn a trade or set a course straight for expert shop work, if it was thought that jobs could be found there. So few learners and beginners have been taken on, with high school training or less, unless they came from the families of the trained men already holding jobs, that many shops have been as hard to "crack" as an exclusive downtown club.

Home chores ceased years ago for most young people, and experienced teachers frequently discuss the problems that this change brought about. Inch by inch, progressive school men and women have introduced work experiences, craftsmanship projects, and vocational training into the public school system. It will be a boon and a delight to many of these pioneers in practical education for life that the schools are now being recognized as never before in the work-plus-study preparation that every older child needs.

Midwinter Sport at Boarding School

Skiing is a sport greatly increasing in popularity in private schools; for it has strong "carry-over" possibilities, and modern education is sincerely concerned with the carry-over properties in each school experience. Basketball and hockey are good games and have their place, but are not so likely to be played by adults; football, too, in the lives of most men who are through school is merely a spectator experience. Because skiing, swimming, hiking, riding, tennis, and similar outdoor school activities more naturally carry over into adult life, they are now given more emphasis as especially desirable parts of the school athletic program. These skiers about to swoop down one of the Connecticut hills are students at the Hillside School and Junior College, Norwalk, Conn.

Using the Verbs 'Lie' and 'Lay'

Help Yourself to Easy English—28

52 Tuesday and Saturday lessons

By Harriet Van Dyne Newman and LaVaun Nickel

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

We can use the two verbs *to lie* and *to lay* correctly when we understand the exact meaning of each: (Present) lie; (Past) lay; (Past Participle) lain.

We use *to lie* when something (person, animal, or thing) reclines; for our purpose here we say that things can recline as well as persons and animals. Thus, whenever we can substitute the verb *to recline* (meaning to rest), we can always use the verb *to lie*. Example: The book lies (reclines) here. The dog lies (reclines) here. (There is, of course, another verb lie, lied, lied—meaning to tell an untruth. This verb, however, is not included in the discussion, for it is never confused with *lie* meaning to recline.)

Caution: Let us notice that the past tense is *lay* (not laid) and that the past participle is *lain* (not laid).

We use the verb *to lay* when something (person, animal, or thing) is placed somewhere *by means of something outside of itself*, usually by a person. Thus, whenever we can substitute the verb *to place*, we can always use the verb *to lay*.

(Present) lay; (Past) laid; (Past Participle) laid.

Example: Mary *lays* (places) the book on the table. The book was *laid* (placed) on the table (BY someone). (Let us notice that this placing must be done BY someone, whether the person placing it is named or not.)

Caution: Do you use the past tense *laid* when you should use the past tense *lay* or the past participle *lain*?

Examples: Tom *lay* (not laid) under the trees and rested.

Tom has *lain* (not laid) under the trees for an hour.

Exercise

Write the correct verb: *to lie* (to recline) or *to lay* (to place by means of someone).

Example: The dog lies (reclines) on the carpet now.

The carpet was laid (placed) carefully (by someone).

1. Yesterday I ——— down for a few minutes.
2. Where have you ——— your golf clubs?
3. I ——— my clubs on the back steps.
4. Newspapers ——— over the floor when we entered.
5. The books ——— unnoticed on the shelf yesterday.
6. What lake ——— north of Ohio?
7. Let the cat ——— quietly.
8. Where have you ——— my coat?
9. I ——— it on the bench an hour ago.
10. The dog has ——— in that position for an hour.
11. She ——— on the divan when we entered.
12. He had ——— the cornerstone for the library before we arrived.
13. Yesterday Paul ——— on the beach and watched the swimmers.
14. Jane has ——— down for several afternoons.

Answers

Exercise: 1—lay (lie, lay, lain; reclined); 2—laid (lay, laid, laid; placed); 3—laid (lay, laid, laid; placed); 4—lay (lie, lay, lain; reclined); 5—lay (lie, lay, lain; reclined); 6—lies (lie, lay, lain; reclines); 7—lie (lie, lay, lain; recline); 8—laid (lay, laid, laid; placed); 9—laid (lay, laid, laid; placed); 10—lain (lie, lay, lain; reclined); 11—lay (lie, lay, lain; reclined); 12—laid (lay, laid, laid; placed); 13—lay (lie, lay, lain; reclined); 14—lain (lie, lay, lain; reclined).

If you write about anything in this series, please address the Education Editor.

Pointers for Piano Players

9—Reading and Playing at Sight

By Margaret Anderton

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Piano sight-playing or, as some call it, reading music at sight, is one of the prime essentials for any and every type of piano player. Here is a Pointer that cannot be too strongly emphasized. It is, by many, most regrettably neglected, and the longer it is put off the more difficult it is to acquire. Do not for one moment any longer postpone giving a brief portion of your time at the instrument to sight-play.

It bears the same relationship to the alertness and breadth of your music life as does the reading of the pages of a printed book, of a daily newspaper, or a magazine, even the few lines of an amusing "in lighter vein" or the big lettering of an advertising sign which we "take in" as we whiz rapidly past by train or auto.

Constantly Keeping at It

The quickness of our eye effort and mind response to the well-known printed lettering (we don't have to spell out each letter, we get the entire word, often the whole gist of a sentence, instantly), is due to that eye-continuity, the constant contact with printed words, the automatic comprehension habit which has become ours. The answer simply is constantly doing it—and a resultant habit.

So "Get the Habit" of daily reading the signs of the music language, and you will have that same successful automatic comprehension, particularly if you read new music each time. Form your habit now. Never let a day go by without reading some new music at your piano. It matters not what you read, nor how few bars you read a day, but—READ! Ease comes by DOING IT, and hand-response (facility) is surprisingly gratifying if you set about it.

A Silent Pre-View

A distinction and a difference exists between reading music and playing it at sight on any instrument, and particularly, on the piano.

Reading over new music is done silently, and should be so done. This phase is somewhat similar to the glancing over the contents and chapter headings of a new book before you start to really read it, to get the rough gist of it.

In the case of music reading, you scan it over to see what your fingers and hands (and feet) have got to cope with. You scan it over first, you make comparisons as to repeated phrases, similar chords, melody outlines, the oases of the same notes recurring. You take a good look at the time-signatures, and "size up" the rhythmic outline, you establish the rhythm fairly well in mind BEFORE beginning to play (afterwards is too late, and just too, too hard on the composer!). To be forewarned is to be forearmed is a good motto for reading music at sight as well as for lots of other things. These "forearmings" apply equally whether you are tackling a difficult song, violin accompaniment, or just an 8-bar bit of music you are reading over silently.

Then one must look well at the key-signatures, to see how many sharps and flats are to be kept in mind.

Piano sight-playing is always done soundfully. The hands and fingers not only act simultaneously with the eye-taking-in of the symbols, but also must do some anticipating. In sight-playing the last pulse of a bar should be considered as a forging ahead to the strong pulse of the immediately following bar.

One fixed rule for piano sight-playing is never to go back to repeat or correct a false note; but to keep going steadily, smoothly, and not at a too frantic speed. Another rule is to refuse to let oneself keep looking down at the keyboard and up at the music sheet, up and down, up and down, until you become what we might call a "pigeon piano sight-player" with occasional verbal gasps of "Where am I? I've lost my place!"

The above points—as well as perhaps some very queer sounds emanating from your piano keys will bring the sight-playing to a full stop, and the exclamation, "Oh! it went into the bass clef . . . I didn't notice,"—all make it clear and evident to our earnest readers who want so much to become good sight-players, that the habit of silently reading music at sight IN ADVANCE of the soundful playing at sight are two different forms of the same thing.

That they go hand in hand, the one helping the other greatly, especially if not quite as strong on this piano branch as one would desire, is obvious.

As Skill Is Gained

The silent reading can be discarded as skill increases; as it will if you persistently do it thus.

If you are so situated that you can do your music reading by yourself, that is best. Otherwise, it does make things better for nearby auditors, to adopt these pointers, until that day of achievement arrives when you really thoroughly enjoy doing both of these ways, as well as hearing that encomium, "You read music like a streak."

The next article in this Tuesday series of 24, is on "Rhythm, Its Varying Aspects."

Sincerity and Tolerance

The Youth Round Table

Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

California

Dear Round Tablers:

There is much to be learned from the recent moving pictures about Edison as boy and man. There is the inspiration of his rising above opposition, while another lesson might be the reminder to us all to be very careful about whatever we choose to laugh at. Nor is this peculiar to Edison's life, since practically every great public servant has faced a certain amount of ridicule and cruel antagonism from his fellows. Sometimes, individuals have been deeply hurt by such unkindness and misunderstanding, while others have not minded, but in all cases their will to achieve and their daring to live their ideals have prevailed.

It seems to me that we young people often are too prone either to laugh at whatever deviates from our limited sense of normal behavior or to follow the crowd from fear of being derided for expressing ourselves honestly. Might it not be said that we have really grown up when we can be tolerant towards what we do not understand or agree with? John Cowper Powys once wrote: "No one can be regarded as cultured who does not treat every human being, without a single exception, as of deep and startling interest."

Although it may seem harmless to poke fun at the expense of another's cherished ideas that may seem queer to us, there is nothing laughable in sincerity or individuality. What if one does appear eccentric or "different" or old-fashioned? Even if such a one is not a potential Edison, he is entitled to the right to express himself as he sees fit. As I think about it, some of those from whom I have gained a great deal might be regarded by the sophisticated with amused superiority.

We each have our important niche to fill in the universal scheme. If we remember this, and realize that therefore we live and move in a much larger world than our immediate surroundings and circle, we will not spend all our energies in catering to the approval of a few and being congenial at the sacrifice of idealism. Nor will we be so easily unhorsed by the criticism of others. Our concern can only legitimately be in obedience to God, not with undue seeking to please personalities.

(Mrs.) E. P. H.

A Tuesday Column

Films for South America That Depict U. S. A.

A suggestion regarding the utilization of motion pictures in the bettering of Pan-American relations was made recently by Señor Silvino da Silva, member of the Brazilian Commission to the San Francisco Exposition, during an open meeting of the Motion Picture Research Council. Señor Silva said, "The greatest aid to friendship between North American and South American countries would be to send us films showing the United States as it really is, not a glamorized version. Then Brazilians will come to realize that you are not, after all, so very different from us. Fashions and home decorations in Brazilian cities are being greatly influenced by the movies. More human pictures can bring about greater understanding between the Americas."

Ohio State News Letter

Through the Editor's Window

Beyond Actual Defense

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"To provide for the Common Defense," is part of the theme of the annual convention of the American Association of School Administrators meeting in Atlantic City next month. But the statement goes on, adding: "To Promote the General Welfare: To Secure the Blessings of Liberty." How important that the statement go on! In our essential emphasis upon defense, we must be sure that we go beyond and into these two other fields of activity.

It was perhaps a speech given last month by Dean William F. Russell of Teachers College, Columbia, that awakened me to more active thinking along these lines. Warning us specifically against what he called "defense psychology," Dean Russell maintained that building exclusively around a focus of defense as was done in France after 1918 is dangerous to democratic progress — dangerous for Education as well as for a nation.

* * *

"Books and articles and speeches have been devoted to the defense of democracy," he said. "I myself have advocated it repeatedly. It is quite right that our hearts should thrill with rapture at our rocks and rills, our woods and templed hills. We should know about the resources of our nation and the operation of all parts of our government. We should understand our rights and duties, and we should be intelligent about social, economic and political problems. . . . But we must not make the mistake of France. Education of this kind is little more than an educational Maginot Line."

As contrasted with "defense psychology" is the buoyant youthful enthusiasm of the Builders of America in its early days. Every American should be helped to recapture this forward look, this eagerness to press ahead in expressing true democracy, the Dean brought out; and should come to share with Washington, Hamilton and other great leaders "their appreciation of the unique role of this young country" in the great march of democratic peoples throughout the world all down the ages.

"To promote the general welfare . . . To secure the blessings of liberty." A well fortified area in the face of aggression or destruction from without or within, is essential to enable us to maintain the general welfare, even to be free to promote it, and also to maintain the blessings of liberty which we have presumably claimed for our people. Defense carries with it a thought of strengthened foundations, better understanding, and these are necessary before we can go forward; but it does not usually mean the actual going forward. This we must be sure to keep alive as our primary educational goal.

* * *

In addition to warning us against building our policies too exclusively around defense, Dean Russell drove home another warning that has for me provided further food for thought. Defense, he said, is usually an act of protecting THINGS—objects, landmarks, houses. The forward march of an ideal like democracy must deal not with things but with ideas—flaming ideas that convince and inspire. Americans must be taught to value ideas above their forms. They must become so clear about the ideas they are carrying forward that they will never, for example, confuse the Liberty Bell with the independence it stands for, nor the Lexington Battle Green and Concord Bridge with ideas like the Minute Men and the "shot heard 'round the world." The embattled British, facing undauntedly the destruction of precious outward forms of their life, have already shown themselves abundantly clear on these matters.

Defense there must be, and Education has its essential share in seeing that defense is adequate and of the right sort. But in an effort to co-operate to the full in speeding and strengthening defense, we must not build our aims and policies entirely upon it as a goal. For the sake of world progress, and of the ideals we now find ourselves called upon to defend, we must first and last teach and inspire youth to step intelligently forward with all free peoples in the march of active living democracy. This is very different from preoccupation with the mere maintenance of some status quo.

A Tuesday Column

Mathematicians, What Say You?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The most ingenious and exhaustive presentation yet of "Duodecimal Arithmetic," or counting by dozens insteads of by tens, has been published by Longmans Green & Co. New York, $.50, George S. Terry, author. Its object is the simplification of arithmetic. Among other claims is that of more simply expressing large numbers.

Grocers have been counting by the dozens for ages, Mr. Terry says, suggesting "just try shipping eggs in boxes of ten and you will soon be convinced it is an unfortunate number for practical use." Among other uses he suggests duodecimal counting for automobile plates. We are accustomed to figure plates which now account for a million cars, but with the dozen base, six figures account for almost three million cars. Five figure telepnone numbers, he says, are an inconvenience. More than twice the number of subscribers can be taken care of with four figure numbers on the dozen-base. And the printing of time-tables could likewise be improved, he says.

Using the dozen system it is necessary to learn two new numbers, "dec" and "el" which are represented by "X" and "ε" (an inverted 3). The figure representing 12 is the common "10", and bears that name.

Herbert B. Nichols

ART

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The Home Forum

Viva Vevay

MANY A SLEEPY river town, today quietly drowsing in its memories of past events, was once an important place on the river. Such a place is Vevay, Indiana. I've never set foot in Vevay, never been any closer to it than to pass it on a steamboat; yet I feel I know it, because I've encountered it so often in the annals of the river. Locally it is pronounced Veevee. In 1830, almost a decade before the beginning of the heyday of the Steamboat Age, Vevay had a population of 1,500, three hundred more than the capital, Indianapolis; the 1930 census gives it 1,183 inhabitants. There's a steam ferry to Ghent, Kentucky, a small village across the river; and it has in the Vevay *Reveille-Enterprise* the best small-town paper I've ever read.

As the county seat of Switzerland County, Vevay has a court-house with a clock on it. And the "Switzerland" is no mere pedant's fancy, like Rome and Syracuse, New York. Vevay was founded by Swiss from the town of Vevay or Vevey on Lake Geneva, and those who ought to know say it retains today many of the characteristics bequeathed it by its founders.

* * *

For good business and ease of navigation, about the choicest piece of river in these United States is the 133-mile stretch between Cincinnati and Louisville. Today there are only three locks in it, and the seventy-two-mile pool above Louisville is so calm and deep that river men call it Cub Pilot's Haven, for here the apprentice pilot begins to learn his steering. Here was established in 1818 the oldest steamboat line in the world, the "Louisville and Cincinnati Packet Line." For over a hundred years, this has been one of the most popular travel routes in the United States. Today the freight packets, *Tom Greene* and *Chris Greene*, make the daily runs that the *United States* and the *America* made in the 1870's and the *Cincinnati* and the *Louisville* made in the 1900's. And every summer the tourist steamer, *Gordon C. Greene*, continues the long tradition of the week-end excursions from Cincinnati to Louisville and return. As a matter of fact, it was while the *Gordon C.* was passing Madison on her way back to Cincinnati, just a few Sundays ago, that Captain Jesse Hughes said something I shall remember. He said: "Now we're in the *Hattie Brown* country." That's fame at its pleasantest. That's how men on the river remember a good and faithful steamboat. Shakespeare's London and the Hattie Brown country of the Middle Ohio!

Vevay owes much of its fame as river town to its location half-way between Cincinnati and Louisville. In the days when Commodore Laidley "owned" this piece of river—washwomen used to ask his permission to wash their clothes in his river—the twin steamers *Louisville* and *Cincinnati* left each morning at nine o'clock, one from Cincinnati, the other from Louisville. They met near Vevay, where those who were making the "meet-the-boat" trip exchanged boats and started back in the direction from which they had come. Through these meet-the-boat trips, Cincinnati and Louisville were served with day-line excursions as well as service between the cities.

* * *

Across from the town of Vevay is Vevay Bar, and opposite Vevay Bar is Vevay Chute. Now a chute in the Lower Mississippi country is a bayou or side channel, usually behind an island. But, on the Ohio, a chute is a narrow channel in the main stream. Vevay Chute has long been a point of reference on the Ohio. It appears as a place-name in that popular classic of the river, Claude Brown's poem about the *Hattie Brown:*

I'd like to see her churnin' up, once more
through Vevay Chute;
I'd like to hear her, once again, give that
old landing toot;
I'd love to feel that atmosphere of home
folks comin' back—
The *Hattie* somehow had a way that bus
lines seem to lack.

Yes, Vevay is in the Hattie Brown country; and that is another reason for its earlier celebrity. About the time that Commodore Laidley took over the "Louisville and Cincinnati Packet Company," that is, about 1890, the *Hattie* began her long service in the Warsaw-Madison trade. Every morning except Sunday she left Warsaw, called at Vevay, and then went on to Madison, returning to Vevay and Warsaw the same evening. She was so reliable that people in Vevay set their watches by her whistle. Many a Vevay housewife went aboard her at seven in the morning, shopped and dined in Madison from ten to two, and got back to Vevay in time to cook the family supper. People grow fond of a steamboat they hear and see every day for years, that starts them on their journeys, and that brings them home to visit. A steamboat, as Claude Brown says, somehow has "a way that bus lines seem to lack."

* * *

Down Memphis way, the *Hattie Brown* had a younger sister which, for almost thirty years, served Memphis and the Lower Mississippi as faithfully as the *Hattie Brown* served her country. That steamboat was the beautiful sidewheeler, *Kate Adams*. You can tell something of what folks think of things by the familiar names they give them. Down on the Lower Mississippi they called the *Katie Adams* "the Lovin' Kate." The *Hattie Brown* had her lovers, too, and many of them lived in Vevay and helped to give Vevay a life that is a pleasant thing to remember.

HORACE REYNOLDS

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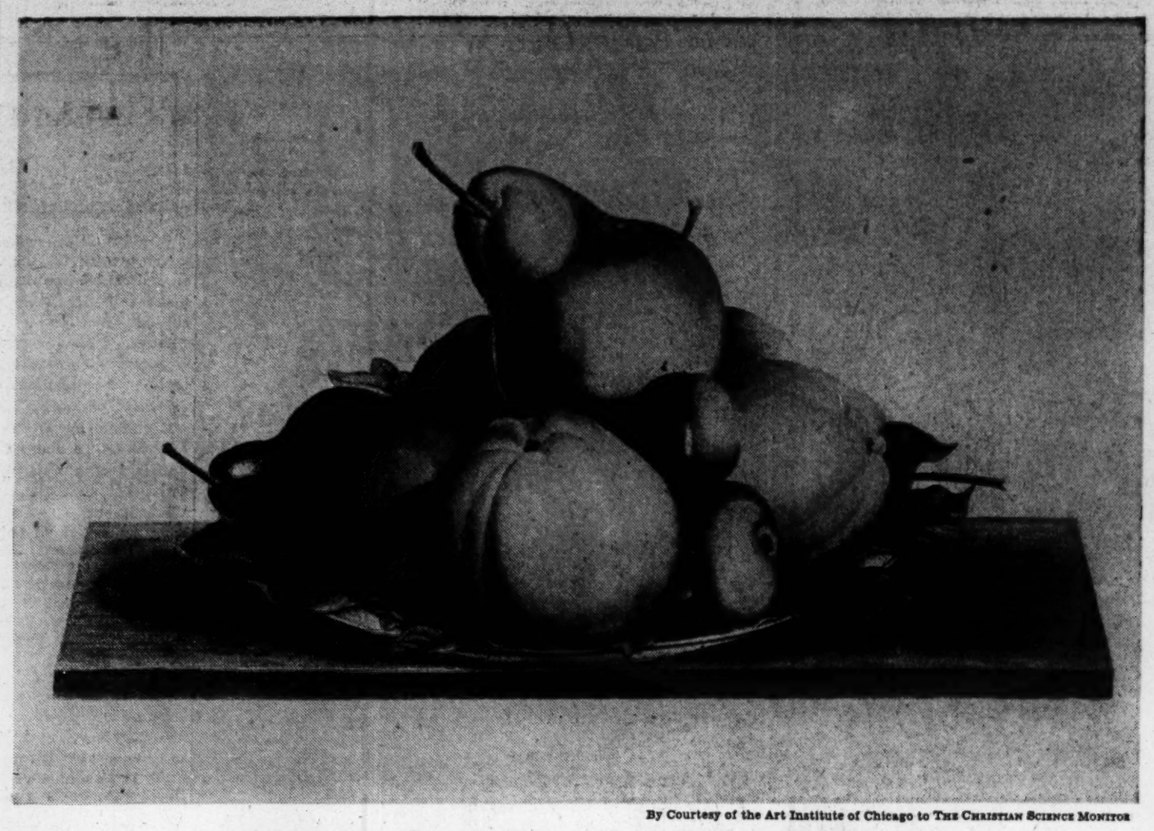

By Courtesy of the Art Institute of Chicago to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ARRANGEMENT OF FRUIT: *An Engraving by L. C. Ruotte (after Prevost)*

THIS EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY French engraving, said to have been done by Ruotte after a design by another engraver, Prevost, strikes a restful note in a world which seems to need quiet and peace.

No more unpretentious subject could be found than a dish of fruit, simply arranged on a table top, particularly when color could not be used to stimulate the attention. The engraver consequently approached his problem somewhat as a sculptor would have done and developed all the possibilities of form in a restricted field. He has used a minimum of contrast, relying on the somewhat darker and more complicated leaves to prevent monotony. At the time when this engraving was made, figure pieces, greatly overdramatized and, to us, filled with mock heroics, were popular. Our engraver must have made a number of such compositions. Accordingly we can understand the very evident relief with which he turned to a subject that compelled simplicity of treatment. The only dramatic possibilities were the nice adjustment of the darks made by the blossom ends, and the sturdy accents of the stems, so different in every respect from the juicy forms they crown.

CHARLES FABENS KELLEY

Here In This French Village

PEOPLE WHO PASS, at various rates of speed, along the high road that runs through this village, imagine that it is one of your "one-street" villages. They are wrong. The houses and gardens which border the high road are not even characteristic of the village. They have suffered contact with the world and so lost some of their local qualities, like a native who has travelled. . . .

The real village lies back from the road, in the form of a rectangle to the north and of a semicircle to the south. Some 1,200 persons live in and about this rectangle and this semicircle. The semicircle, though superficially smaller, is the more important and the more densely populated. And the curving street which bounds the semicircle (the high road being the chord) is the genuine village street. You turn into it from the high road, and never seeing more than a few yards in front of you bear consistently to one hand, until with surprise you discover yourself in the high road again. . . .

The chief impression of Semicircle Street (it must be christened) is one of white walls, immense iron gates painted a slate-grey, and large patches of green on the walls. The size and solidity of the gates would indicate behind them winding drives terminating in palaces. But in many instances, supposing that you blew a trumpet 7 times and the gate fell backward, they would, lying flat, about cover the demesnes they protect. Opened wide, they would admit the passage of traction engines and caravans; however, they are never opened wide; they grudgingly swing a few inches, and a woman or a child slips in or out, and they swing back. They are provided with automatic clarion bells, so that as the villagers pass upon their ways the air is full of brazen melodies.

The patches of green have usually a curious effect of defying nature. You see vine leaves, which have arranged themselves in impossible oblongs or squares on the walls, flourishing richly from no stem. You must look more closely to detect where the stem comes through the wall from the secret garden behind. But many other vines spring openly and without fear from unprotected strips of ground that in a town would be footpaths. They rise leafless for several feet —perhaps 6—the bare stems being covered with a rough lattice work, and then burst suddenly into a rich fury of foliage. . . . Here in this village we are on the edge of the district which produces the finest table grapes in France. We are near immense villages which exist in, for, and by grapes, where a peculiar quality of grape-nourishing soil is so precious that vines are planted in it everywhere, even to both sides of every street. . . .

When one has accustomed one's self to this sight of desirable and lusty vines in public thoroughfares, one may notice in Semicircle Street the high rose-trees, where roses spy on attic windows in December, the wooden perches which sundry inhabitants fasten to their front walls for the convenience of wild birds, and the beautiful shapes of the ironwork of pump-handles and cellar gratings. — From "The Journal of Arnold Bennett." (New York: Viking.)

Interlude

The nightingales are silent
In England, I am told,
Singing no more at dusk
By field and wold.

The skylarks still are singing
In England, in the day;
The sunshine clears the mists
Of hate away.

But there shall come still twilights
Sweet with peace, and men
Shall hear the nightingales
Sing again!

ARTHUR WALLACE PEACH

The Lollipop Shop

MOST CHILDREN have happy recollections of the seaside: donkeys, sand-tunnels, diffident first bathes. Vivid in my memory is the lollipop shop.

At the bottom of the narrow street lay the English Channel, edging the beach shingle as a blue ribbon edges a rough fabric. Had you wandered down while the afternoon was young, you would have noticed a cave-like little shop, empty save for a wooden table upon which lay a mammoth pair of iron scissors and a rolling pin. A group of children waited, staring through to the inner door until a white-coated gentleman made his sudden entrance.

He bore a tray of sweetmeat dollops as big as loaves. They were of the most entrancing colors—spinach green, sunflower yellow, and geranium pink. Beside them were dollops of another mixture, transparent as glass marbles, and yet more startling in hue.

He set his burden upon the table and, grasping the rolling pin, converted each loaf shape into a sausage. The following moment was breathless for all. With the skill of a cowboy throwing a lasso, he would sling them one by one over a series of iron hooks in the beam above. He would gather the ends toward him as one gathers a rope. Then he would take a coil of each mixture and sling both over one hook, twisting them together in a maypole pattern. Lastly he took the scissors and cut off portions of varying size which thudded onto the table beneath. When these were arranged in trim rows, he produced a bundle of little sticks and dug one into each. There was a five-minute intervale before the mixture hardened. Then the door was unbarred and eager, discriminating customers surged into the shop!

The biggest lollipops—really mammoth fellows—took at least seven hours to finish; and a day-and-a-half, if one could save them until term time, for they had to repose in one's desk during lessons. The next size were popular, though; they fitted conveniently into an afternoon on the sands, and their flavor never suffered, even if one took them swimming. And the really small type were a lot better than nothing.

Yes, the lollipop shop had a touch of magic. It was "sprinkled over with star-dust."

D. D.

Shepherd and Sheep

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MANY ARTISTS have been inspired by the symbol of the shepherd with his sheep. The wakeful shepherd and the trustful sheep present a beautiful picture of rest and peace.

In the Bible we find the word "shepherd" used metaphorically to indicate the responsibility and moral obligation included in the task of comforting and encouraging, of helping and healing. But the prophet Ezekiel saw how the moral shepherds had neglected their duties, and in reproving them said (Ezekiel 34:4), "The diseased have ye not strengthened, neither have ye healed that which was sick, neither have ye bound up that which was broken, neither have ye brought again that which was driven away, neither have ye sought that which was lost; but with force and with cruelty have ye ruled them." When the shepherds of today fail in accomplishing their task, those who should be helped by them may become wanderers and seek help in wrong directions, and thus become a prey to strange and false teaching.

Christian Science makes plain the duty of the individual in following Christ Jesus. It is recorded that "when he saw the multitudes, he was moved with compassion on them, because they fainted, and were scattered abroad, as sheep having no shepherd." And he said, "The harvest truly is plenteous, but the labourers are few; pray ye therefore the Lord of the harvest, that he will send forth labourers into his harvest" (Matthew 9:36, 37, 38). He had taught his disciples many wise and helpful lessons, including the Beatitudes in the Sermon on the Mount; he had given them a wonderful example in preaching, teaching, and healing. And when he sent them out to proclaim the kingdom of heaven on earth, he said plainly to them (Matthew 10:8), "Heal the sick, cleanse the lepers, raise the dead, cast out devils: freely ye have received, freely give." Christ Jesus clearly pointed out the task of the individual in following Truth. However, because of material rather than spiritual aspiration, men have sometimes turned away from the admonitions of the prophets and the teachings of the Master. But their words remain, and they speak to us, as of old, through the Bible.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, shed the light of understanding upon the words and works of Christ Jesus and his disciples, as well as those of the prophets. She re-established the healing power of primitive Christianity. In an article entitled, "The Way," she writes (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 357): "Let Christian Scientists minister to the sick; the schoolroom is the *dernier ressort*. Let them seek the lost sheep who, having strayed from the true fold, have lost their great Shepherd and yearn to find living pastures and rest beside still waters." And she continues, "Without the cross and healing, Christianity has no central emblem, no history."

Through the study of Christian Science it becomes evident that, in order to accomplish the work for which every follower of Christ is called, one must turn from a material to a spiritual basis. Christian Science shows that sickness, sin, and death are no part of God's creation, but are the errors of material sense, ignorance of God, who lovingly cares for His creation. There is healing for every disease, comfort for every sorrow, reformation for every sin, because God is the only creator, and He creates only that which is perfect. These are the good tidings, the holy messages, which Christian Science brings to mankind. In proportion to his understanding, faithfulness, and spirituality, is each individual enabled to bring to those who are in need of help the truth wherein perfection, health, and holiness are revealed.

The disciple Peter writes in his first epistle (I Peter 5:2, 3), "Feed the flock of God which is among you, taking the oversight thereof, not by constraint, but willingly; not for filthy lucre, but of a ready mind; neither as being lords over God's heritage, but being ensamples to the flock." With such a holy mission before us let us, as Peter did, go onward as faithful followers of Christ. Then will the light shine on our upward path. Patiently and courageously let us go on, undisturbed by the seeming power of material organizations which pretend that they can bring salvation through hatred, dishonesty, and destruction.

Each follower of Christ, Truth, finds sufficient work to do where he is, where he may give love and comfort, where he may help and heal. Many are awakened by the good results, the blessings and healings which Christian Science brings to the individual and his surroundings. Christian Science shows the way to heaven, harmony, where Love reigns.

The poet, A. E. Hamilton, to whom Mrs. Eddy refers on page 95 of "Retrospection and Introspection," writes:

"Ask God to give thee skill
In comfort's art:
That thou may'st consecrated be
And set apart
Unto a life of sympathy.
For heavy is the weight of ill
In every heart;
And comforters are needed much
Of Christlike touch."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French.]

Le Berger et les Brebis

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

L'IMAGE DU BERGER et de ses brebis a souvent inspiré les artistes. Le berger vigilant, les brebis qui le suivent avec confiance, forment un ensemble harmonieux symbolisant le calme et la sérénité.

La Bible emploie souvent le mot "berger" dans un sens métaphorique, pour désigner la responsabilité et les obligations morales de ceux qui devraient consoler leurs semblables, les encourager, les aider, les guérir. Mais le prophète Ézéchiel vit que les conducteurs spirituels du peuple juif avaient négligé leur devoir, et il leur adressa ces reproches (Ézéchiel 34:4): "Vous n'avez pas fortifié les brebis débiles; vous n'avez pas guéri les malades, vous n'avez pas bandé les blessées; vous n'avez pas ramené les égarées et vous n'avez pas cherché celles qui étaient perdues; mais vous les avez dominées avec violence et dureté." Si les bergers d'aujourd'hui ne remplissent pas bien leur tâche, ceux qu'ils devraient secourir risquent de s'égarer; cherchant de l'aide dans la mauvaise direction, ils se laisseront quelquefois séduire par des doctrines étrangères dont la base est fausse.

La Science Chrétienne montre clairement que chacun doit suivre le Christ Jésus. Nous savons par la Bible que "voyant les foules, il fut ému de compassion pour elles, parce qu'elles étaient épuisées et dispersées comme des brebis qui n'ont pas de berger." Il dit alors: "La moisson est grande, mais il y a peu d'ouvriers. Priez donc le maître de la moisson d'envoyer des ouvriers dans sa moisson" (Matthieu 9:36, 37, 38). A ses disciples, il avait enseigné maintes leçons utiles et pleines de sagesse, notamment les béatitudes contenues dans le Sermon sur la montagne; prêchant, instruisant, guérissant, il leur avait donné le plus admirable exemple. Lorsqu'il les envoya proclamer le royaume des cieux sur la terre, il leur dit sans détours (Matthieu 10:8): "Guérissez les malades, ressuscitez les morts, nettoyez les lépreux, chassez les démons: vous avez reçu gratuitement, donnez gratuitement!" Le Christ Jésus fit bien ressortir la tâche qui s'impose à tout homme, l'obligation de suivre la Vérité. Mais parce que leurs aspirations ont été plus matérielles que spirituelles, les humains se sont souvent montrés indociles aux exhortations des prophètes, aux enseignements du Maître. Toutefois ces paroles inspirées demeurent et comme jadis, elles s'adressent à nous par l'intermédiaire de la Bible.

Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, projeta la lumière de la compréhension sur les paroles ou les œuvres du Christ Jésus et de ses disciples, comme aussi sur celles des prophètes. Elle établit à nouveau le pouvoir guérisseur du christianisme primitif. Dans un article intitulé "Le Chemin," elle écrivit (*Miscellaneous Writings*, p. 357): "Que les Scientistes Chrétiens donnent leurs soins aux malades; la salle de classe est le dernier ressort. Qu'ils cherchent les brebis égarées, errant loin du vrai bercail, qui ont perdu leur grand Berger mais qui soupirent après les verts pâturages et le repos près des eaux tranquilles." Puis elle ajoute: "Sans la croix et la guérison, le christianisme n'a point d'emblème central et point d'histoire."

L'étude de la Science Chrétienne montre indubitablement que pour accomplir l'œuvre à laquelle est appelé tout disciple de Christ, il faut adopter une base spirituelle et renoncer aux points de vue matériels. La Science Chrétienne nous fait voir que la maladie, le péché, la mort, ne sont pas compris dans la création divine; ce sont des erreurs ayant leur source dans le sens matériel — dans l'ignorance du Dieu qui veille avec amour sur Sa création. Il y a pour toutes les maladies une guérison, pour tous les chagrins une consolation, pour tous les péchés une réforme; car Dieu, le seul créateur, ne crée que des choses parfaites. Voilà les bonnes nouvelles, les saints messages, que la Science Chrétienne apporte à l'humanité. Dans la mesure de sa compréhension, de sa fidélité, de sa spiritualité, chacun peut aider ceux qui sont dans la détresse en leur faisant connaître la vérité où se révèlent la perfection, la santé, la sainteté.

La première épître du disciple Pierre contient ce passage (I Pierre 5:2, 3): "Paissez le troupeau de Dieu qui vous est confié: faites-le, non par contrainte, mais de bon gré, non pour un gain sordide, mais par dévouement, non en dominant sur ceux qui vous sont échus en partage, mais en vous rendant les modèles du troupeau." Ayant devant nous cette sainte mission, avançons, à l'instar de Pierre, comme les fidèles disciples du Christ. Alors la lumière brillera sur notre route ascendante. Poursuivons notre chemin avec patience et courage, sans nous laisser troubler par le pseudo-pouvoir des systèmes matériels qui prétendent apporter le salut par la haine, par l'improbité et la destruction.

Tous ceux qui suivent le Christ, la Vérité, trouvent là où ils sont une tâche suffisante: ils peuvent répandre l'amour et la consolation, ils peuvent aider et guérir. Les bons résultats dus à la Science Chrétienne, les bénédictions et les guérisons qu'elle apporte au disciple et à son entourage, ont maintes fois frappé et réveillé d'autres personnes. La Science Chrétienne indique le chemin du ciel, de l'harmonie, où règne l'Amour.

La poétesse A. E. Hamilton, que Mrs. Eddy cite à la page 95 de *Rétrospection et Introspection*, nous donne ce conseil:

"Prie Dieu pour qu'Il te rende habile
Dans l'art du réconfort;
Que tu sois ainsi consacré,
Mis à part chaque jour,
Pour une vie de compassion.
Car il est lourd le poids des maux
Dans tous les cœurs humains:
Il nous faut des consolateurs
Ayant l'esprit du Christ."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Content

The treasures of the night are spread
In silent brilliance overhead:

The lonely moon, fog-wisped and new;
Above, the spark of Vega's blue.

Into my heart there comes content
From peace in heaven's firmament.

HELEN McGAUGHEY

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by
Mary Baker Eddy

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 16-17 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1941

1940 Building In Bay State Is At High Peak

Report indicates greatest activity since 1929 with a total outlay of $60,737,118.

Massachusetts building construction in 1940 attained a total outlay of $60,737,118, the highest figure since the market crash of 1929 and 22.8 per cent better than 1939, according to the State Department of Labor and Industries, today.

While the Department made no statement as to why the sudden spurt in building, it is generally understood that public housing programs and the efforts of local builders to get in their building contracts before the upclimb in prices start are largely responsible for the good showing.

Although the 1940 total is the biggest since the beginning of the industrial recession, it is far below the 1927 figure of more than $180,000,000 at the peak of the prosperity days following the last World War.

Residential construction for 1940 was figured at $32,720,109 or 65.8 better than the previous year. The marked improvement in home building was responsible for lifting building generally to its new high volume, since non-residential construction and alterations in 1940 both showed a slight decline from 1939.

Non-residential construction included a new gun director building added to the Pittsfield plant of the General Electric Company and indicating the first real impact of the defense program upon building of this sort in Massachusetts.

Leading the list of home building communities for the last month of 1940 was Brookline, where apartment house construction threw building into high gear. Brookline's construction figure of $323,500 included eight new apartment houses and 17 new residences.

Newton, Wellesley, Braintree, and Worcester followed Brookline in the order named, the other communities out of 55 reporting throughout the State that exceeded $100,000 in building volume.

Pittsburgh Judge Lauds Service Of Women on Juries

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 14 (AP)—Women jurors serving in Pennsylvania 15 years have brought "an invigorating refinement into the discussions in the jury room," Judge John P. Egan informed an inquiring Vermont woman today.

Replying to Dr. Estelle Foote of Middlebury, Vt., an officer of the Vermont League of Women Voters, who said her organization was investigating the use of women jurors, the Judge wrote:

"In my opinion women have done much to make the jury system in Pennsylvania as perfect as the system permits.

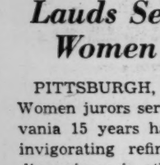
"Women seldom ask to be excused from service; they are attentive during the trial of cases; they do not take their private worries or business matters into the jury box, and they are sympathetically considerate of the rights of litigants and defendants.

"They have the courage of their convictions in arriving at a verdict that seems to them to be fair and just; they do not group together as against the men; they are not easily led by any one dominant person on the jury; and I find that women bring into the jury box the experiences of cross sections of life that did not exist when only men served as jurors in Pennsylvania."

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Fair, continued cold tonight; lowest temperature near zero in city and about 5 degrees below zero in suburbs away from the coast; Wednesday fair, continued cold; gentle northerly winds tonight becoming variable Wednesday.



Maine: Fair and slightly colder in the east and north portions tonight; Wednesday fair and continued cold.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Vermont and New Hampshire: Fair and continued cold tonight and Wednesday.

Atlantic Coast: Eastport to Block Island: Moderate northerly winds over the south portion and moderate to fresh northwest winds over the north portion tonight, becoming gentle variable over the south portion and gentle to moderate northerly over the north portion Wednesday; weather fair tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	4	4	New York	11	11
Chicago	27	27	Norfolk	32	32
Denver	23	22	Philadelphia	14	14
Kansas City	35	34	St. Louis	34	32
Los Angeles	52	52	San Francisco	52	49
Miami	58	55	Washington	23	23
Minneapolis	26	26			

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., January 14.
B—Minimum for previous twelve hours.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 12:10 a. m.; height 9.4 feet.
Wednesday, 12:34 p. m.; height 10.7 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:05 p. m.

Man of Many Jobs Is Major Zatarian

One of the busiest men in Boston today was Major Sarkis M. Zatarian. Until a month ago, Major Zatarian was an inspector in the Registry of Motor Vehicles. He was called from that job to serve in his reserve army capacity as a Major in Boston's harbor defenses.

Yesterday he was named an Assistant Attorney General of the Commonwealth, and today he appeared in Suffolk Superior Court, in Army uniform, to testify in a case that arose while he was a Registry inspector. In between breaths, Major Zatarian said he is trying to wind up his private law practice so he could devote a year to the harbor defense work.

Connecticut A. F. L. Drive Is Announced

The largest concentrated drive the American Federation of Labor has ever undertaken in New England will be initiated tomorrow in Connecticut, John J. Murphy, New England representative of the A. F. of L., announced today at his headquarters here.

The campaign will be directed chiefly at organizing the metal trades, which are largely engaged on the enormous mass of war orders that has come to Connecticut because of its metal industries. The building trades will also be included. Many Connecticut employers have for years resisted unionization.

"Thirty-two representatives of international unions from over New England will meet tomorrow afternoon at the Hartford Central Labor Union," said Mr. Murphy, who has charge of the organizing movement.

"Every union in the Metal Trades Department of the A. F. of L.—machinists, electricians, sheet metal workers, blacksmiths, metal polishers, etc.—will have its man there. Organizers of the A. F. of L. in New England will likewise participate.

Start in Hartford

"One drive will start from the city of Harford, another from Bridgeport, and from these points we shall cover the whole state.

"I don't rember when such a campaign has ever been carried out before in New England.

"It is an organizing drive to organize the unorganized—both skilled and unskilled and white collar workers. It will take in the airplane industry, the various metal trades, the building trades and also shipbuilding.

"Where only 1,800 were formerly employed on airplane work, now more than 20,000 workers are reported to be engaged on aviation, either parts or completed planes. Connecticut is the leading state on defense work of its type according to reports."

Touching on opposition to trade unionism in Conecticut Mr. Murphy added:

"Connecticut has been a major center of non-union industry. Employers have fought us very hard. Chambers of Commerce the National Metal Trades Association have worked energetically and influentially to keep out labor unions.

Reluctant in Past

"Organized labor has always been reluctant to go up against such a difficult situation. Now we feel like carrying the fight to them and trying to overcome the bitter sentiment there has always been between these groups. We want to show Connecticut industry that the organization of labor can be of help both to employers and employees.

"We'll keep this drive up until we organize some of the industries that have not been organized for years.

"I have had the pledge of a number of international union representatives that they will stay in the fight as long as I ask them."

Mr. Murphy said the union campaign has already started in several plants where airplane parts are made, and that the State Federation of Labor and all the city central labor unions were assisting.

Dictators Receive More U. S. Aid, Dies Says, Than Britain

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Jan. 14 (AP)—Representative Martin Dies (D) of Texas, Chairman of the House Committee on un-American Activities, charged here that the totalitarian powers have received more aid from the United States than Great Britain has since the start of the present European war.

In this respect, he asserted, his committee had uncovered evidence that political organizations in this country under control of foreign governments had a membership of at least 6,000,000 Americans helping the dictators.

Mr. Dies, addressing the University Club last night, said, however, that many of these members were of the "professional joiner" type unaware of their connection with Communistic, Nazi or Fascist groups.

"Fearless exposure" of such organizations and "strict prosecution" of their leaders were the only methods of combating them, he added.

N. E. Draftees To Receive Aid On Tax Returns

Deputy collectors to be assigned to camps—Conscripts will fill out questionnaires.

Conscripts spending their 12 months of military training at Camp Edwards or Fort Devens will be aided in making out their Federal income tax returns by deputy collectors right on the reservations, Thomas B. Hassett, Collector of Internal Revenue in Boston, announced today.

The tax men will not leave for the military grounds yet awhile, however. Questionnaires seeking names, addresses and gross incomes of the soldiers will be sent to both encampments about Feb. 1. The number of tax collectors assigned to the camps will depend upon information uncovered in the questionnaires.

This service, which many a civilian would probably prize, became necessary because of the large number of conscripted men from other States who will be stationed in Ayer and Falmouth.

Payments Earlier

Questions most frequently asked by both khaki-clad and civilian taxpayers involve allowable deductions, said Mr. Hassett. "Very few persons ask, 'Is there anything else I can pay?'" he said.

There has been a notable tendency this year to pay taxes in full and much earlier than at any time in the past 25 years—which covers Mr. Hassett's length of service—the Collector said. "There has been considerable evidence of both better business and better conscience," he declared.

"One taxpayer, a prominent Bostonian, sent in what he called a free-will offering with his tax and a suggestion that all taxpayers give 10 to 20 per cent more," Mr. Hassett said. "We sent his recommendation and offering to Washington for their consideration."

Branch offices in Worcester, Fall River and other Massachusetts cities are experiencing the same rush on the part of the taxpayers who this year are paying with more speed, the Collector stated.

Lower Exemption Figure

"This year the most important items to remember in filling out an income tax blank are the lowered personal exemption and the 10 per cent defense tax," the Collector continued.

For unmarried taxpayers, the exemption this year is $800 instead of $1,000; for married persons, $2,000 instead of $2,500.

Other allowable deductions include earned income credit—10 per cent of the taxpayer's income for personal services; taxes paid directly to State governments or their political subdivisions. The latter include income tax, gas tax, poll, real estate and automobile excise taxes.

Then there are automobile registration fees, license fees—not for the dog, however—the Federal tax on amusements, and interest paid on obligations. Also deductible are all amounts contributed to educational, religious or charitable organizations not in excess of 15 per cent of the taxpayer's entire income.

Certification Needed

However, agencies organized for relief of belligerent nations must obtain certification by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in Washington that they are organized for genuinely charitable purposes with funds controlled in this country. Unless these organizations obtain certification, their contributors will not be allowed to deduct donations.

Among those already certified by the Commissioner is the British War Relief Society, Inc.

Losses by fire, theft and destruction not covered by insurance, the ordinary and necessary expenses of doing business, and a deduction of $400 for each child under 18 are also deductible.

This year for the first time the Government is not sending out green blanks for individual taxpayers to file. Only one form must be filed this year, the buff-colored one.

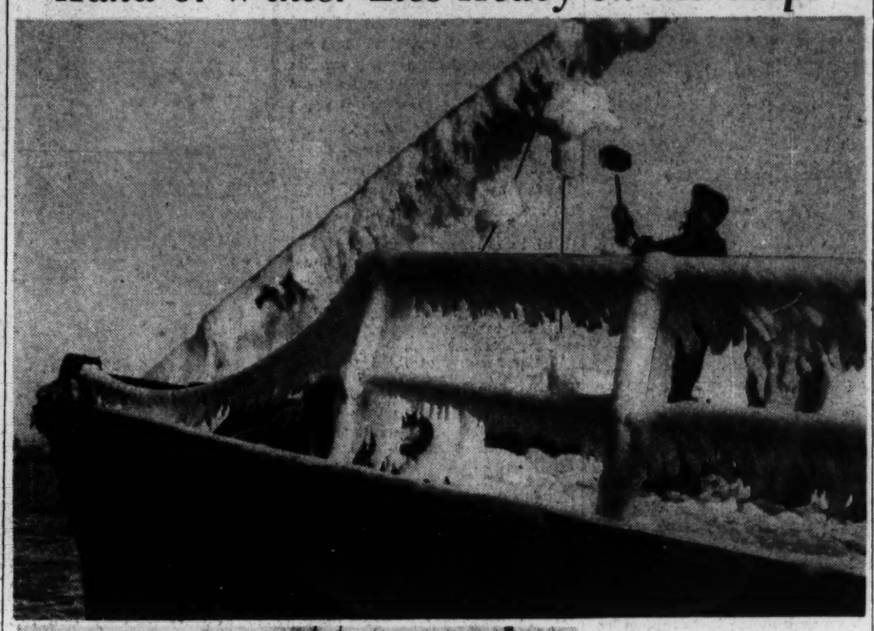
The Federal income tax is 4 per cent of the balance of an individual's income left after allowing all deductions. Then on top of that the taxpayer must pay 10 per cent of the 4 per cent toward defense costs.

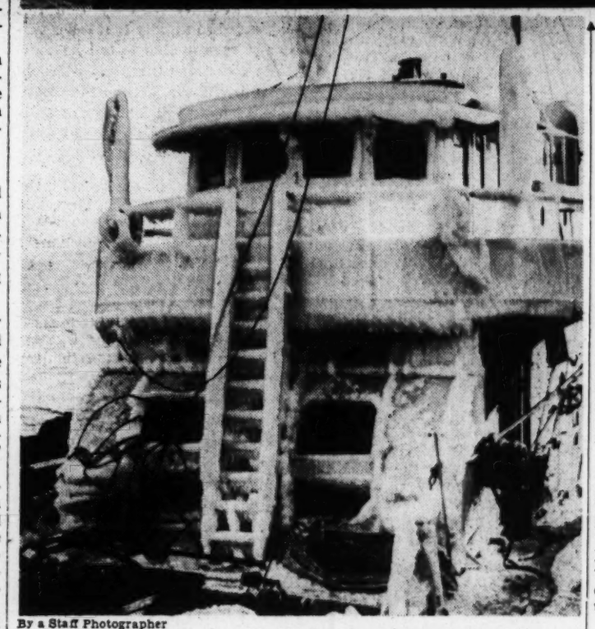
Old Sound Steamer Enters the Service

PORTLAND, Maine, Jan. 14 (AP) The former Long Island Sound excursion steamer Richard Peck sailed unexpectedly today, apparently for Newfoundland to serve as a floating barracks at the American naval base now under construction there.

The 50-year-old wooden vessel ran aground in Portland Harbor last night and remained in that predicament for two hours before refloating herself. She then docked at an oil company pier for bunker oil.

Hand of Winter Lies Heavy on the Ships





By a Staff Photographer

Fishing Trawlers Reaching Boston Today

Upper picture shows seaman chopping away the thick ice from a trawler; lower, the bridge of the ship solidly encased inches deep in frozen spray.

Winter Gales And Cold Hit Ships at Sea

Storm-tossed ships, heavily coated with ice, crept into Boston Harbor today from one to two days behind schedule, all bringing stories of cold, raging seas and severe gales in the North Atlantic in the past four days.

Trawlers and steamers all were buffeted by the severe weather, but the smaller fishing boats suffered the most, being covered with ice a foot thick which encrusted pilot houses, deck fittings, and rigging.

Despite these adversities, no letup in the cold weather was expected for several days. The United States Weather Bureau in Boston predicted that the cold wave which prevailed throughout New England today would continue with an average temperature of 11 degrees below normal for the next five days.

Mt. Washington 30 Below

The coldest temperature reading, as usual, was at the top of Mt-Washington, which recorded 30 degrees below zero. This compared to four above in Boston.

Some of the official low readings in different parts of New England were: Portland, Maine, -11; Keen, N. H., -13; Westfield, Mass., zero; Caribou, Maine, -11; Burlington, Vt., -16; Bangor, Maine, '16; White River Junction, Vt., -16; Providence, R. I., 1 above; Concord, N. H., -3; Hartford, Conn., 2 above.

A British passenger liner same in today, 48 hours behind schedule, and was delayed an additional three hours in the lower harbor while heavy ice was chopped from anchor, winches and cargo hatches.

Steel Cargo Shifts

A British freighter that left Boston Sunday laden with heavy steel billets, encountered such rough seas that the bars of metal were tossed about in holds, causing officers concern over the possibilities that seams would be pounded open or hull plates ripped. The vessel was forced to put about, arriving here today to have the 8,000-ton cargo restowed.

The Eastern Steamship Lines freighter Norwalk due here from Saint John, N. B., and Yarmouth, N. S., was still storm-bound at Saint John today. The vessel will remain until the weather moderates.

In Aroostook County, in Northern Maine, The Associated Press reported 50 state and municipal snowplows bucked their way through drifts piled up by a wind described by state police as "of near hurricane velocity" in Aroostook County's worst storm of the winter.

To Stay Cold, Then Snow

New England's extended weather forecast for the period 7:30 p. m. Tuesday, Jan. 14, to 7:30 p. m. Saturday, Jan. 18, issued today and predicting continued cold was as follows:

Temperatures during the next four days will average 11 degrees colder than normal. Normals for the period are: Boston and New Haven, 28; Burlington, 19; Concord, 21; Portland, 22; Eastport, 20; and Nantucket, 31 degrees.

Severe cold at the beginning of the period will be followed by slow moderation in temperatures Thursday night and Friday. Precipitation will total moderate three tenths to seven tenths of an inch, except light, less than three tenths of an inch in the interior of Maine and in northern Vermont and New Hampshire. The precipitation will occur as snow during the latter half of the period.

Defeat of Hitler Within Year Seen by Polish Y. M. C. A. Head

"I will return to Poland a year from now, when Hitler is defeated," confidently predicted Dr. Paul Super, Director General of the Polish Young Men's Christian Association, today in an interview prior to his talk at a luncheon at the Parker House.

Dr. Super, who has had considerable personal experience with blitzkriegs, having fled before them in Poland and in France, believes that England will be ready to take the offensive in an invasion of the Continent probably by next fall, and from then on he is of the opinion that Britain will turn the "blitz" tables on Germany, carrying the German brand of mechanized warfare right to the Fatherland itself.

In Canada, said Dr. Super, the factories are turning infantry trucks off the belt at the rate of one every two minutes, and with this steadily increasing material aid from all sides, he estimates that Britain will have both air and tank supremacy by fall.

The German collapse will come, according to Dr. Super's forecast, when the people realize that "Hitler has not only failed to get them what they wanted, but has lost them what they had." Then they will desert him, and revolutions will break the Nazi hold on conquered countries.

There is already "excellent sabotage from Holland across to the Black Sea," he said. Dr. Super, who still has sources of information in Poland, reported that the Germans are rounding up Poles between the ages of 16 and 40, on the streets, in the cafes, on the tramways and sending them to Germany in industrial and agricultural forced labor.

The Warsaw Y. M. C. A. Building has been commandeered for use of the German Government, according to late information which Dr. Super has received, and the Germans are about to liquidate the textile industry in Lodz and move factories, machines, and supplies into Chemnitz, Germany.

German treatment of the Poles, he said, "is calculated, organized brutality beyond any experience of civilized life." The remainder of the Polish Army, related Dr. Super, who at the time of the Polish blitzkreig was organizing Y. M. C. A. work for the soldiers, is stationed in Scotland in military aviation service and in Africa with the British.

Army Seeks Fresh Fish

Fish trawler executives and dealers met at the Parker House, Boston today to discuss the plans of the United States Government to buy fresh seafood on a mass-purchasing basis for the thousands of youths who will be in 214 military camps throughout the country within the next two months.

The plan, which involves about $2,000,000 worth of fish a year, is to be tried in the Boston area first, it is understood, with the idea of testing the co-ordination and co-operation of all concerned to the end that the highest grade of fresh fish will be distributed to the camps promptly when wanted.

Regulations call for one meal a week of fresh or frozen fish and one meal a week of cured or canned fish, amounting in all to about 900,000 pounds a week. The Government called the fishing interests to Washington recently to outline the plan, according to E. C. Cooley, manager of the Massachusetts Fisheries Association.

The plan under consideration by the Food Division of the United States Defense Commission calls for a representative to be stationed in Boston to receive all requests for fish from the various camps in this area. Fish dealers then will be asked to bid on the amount.

The fish will be examined and certified by the Government representatives before shipment to the camps. Boston is expected to be the chief source of seafood for the Army.

New Maine Taxes Sought for Aged

AUGUSTA, Maine, Jan. 14 (AP)—The Maine Legislature is scheduled to receive soon from Representative Lee C. Good of Monticello a measure proposing a luxury tax on all soft drinks to raise funds to aid Maine's old-age assistance program.

The proposed levy, Mr. Good advised L. Smith Dunnack, Revisor of Statutes, probably would be one-half cent on each five-cent sale.

Representative E. Sam Farwell of Unity has ready for introduction a bill to tax tobacco, soft drinks, candy, amusements, cosmetics, and jewelery The proceeds would be used for the needy aged.

Vermont Kidnaper Is Given Ten Years

A 10-year sentence on kidnaping charges was meted out to Paul Gould, Roxbury youth, in Federal Court here today. Charged with having kidnaped a South Royalton, Vt., mail carrier and the carrier's 3-year-old son, and also charged with attempting to rob the mails, Gould pleaded guilty before Federal District Judge Francis J. W. Ford.

Edward O. Hassam, Assistant United States Attorney, urged a 25-year sentence because of Gould's previous record. Judge Ford, however, fixed punishment at 10 years for kidnaping and five years, to run concurrently, for the attempted robbery charge.

Ships Near Port

Listing slightly, and badly damaged by heavy seas, two American freighters, the West Kebar and the Otho, were heading toward port today under their own steam.

Convoyed by the Coast Guard cutters Chelan and Thetis, the Boston-bound West Kebar was making slow progress toward Nantucket Lightship, according to Coast Guard headquarters in Boston. The freighter Coelleda, also Boston-bound, which steamed to the rescue of the freighter yesterday, is believed to have resumed her voyage. The Esso Raleigh, which likewise answered the West Kebar's call, was believed to be standing by.

Be Ready to Declare War Is Conant's Plea to Nation

The United States should declare war on Germany and Italy and fight on the side of Britain if such a drastic step becomes necessary to insure the defeat of the Axis Powers, Dr. James B. Conant, President of Harvard University, declared today.

This country stands today "like a man with a gun against his chest" and must be prepared to "risk all" for the defeat of the dictator countries Dr. Conant told a luncheon meeting of the Cambridge Chamber of Commerce.

The Harvard President, taking a more advanced stand in his aid-to-Britain policy than heretofore, declared the safety of America is at stake and charged that those who would stop short of war in helping the British are "gambling with the future of the country."

In taking his stand for the fullest aid to Britain without any reservations whatsoever, Dr. Conant becomes one of the first national leaders in the country to suggest war for the United States on the side of Britain in preference to a Hitler victory.

Serious Course

Dr. Conant, speaking as a "private citizen," recognized that to recommend war for the United States is "perhaps the most serious course which a citizen can take." But the alternative, he warned, would be "to urge a course which may lead to the wiping out of the free way of life which has been developed on this continent during the last 300 years."

Since it is "essential to the maintenance of our way of life" that the Axis Powers be defeated, Dr. Conant urged the United States to "pledge itself to this end without reservation, recognizing the possibility that this may in the future involve belligerent action by ourselves."

Dr. Conant made no direct reference to the program for "all out" aid to Britain recently placed before Congress.

"The responsibility on every one of us today is heavy," the Harvard president told the Cambridge businessmen, "but it is part of this American way of life that each citizen must assume his share. If he is unwilling to do so—if he is unwilling to speak out his views on crucial issues—then it seems to me that democracy in any such form as we have known it has small chance to continue."

Opinion Divided

Public opinion divides roughly three ways on these issues of foreign policy in Dr. Conant's view.

There is an "aid without reservation" group to which he belongs; there is a "no-aid-for-Britain, non-intervention" group to whom "anything is better than a continuation of the war or the possibility of this country's being involved;" and there is a third group who follow and "an all-aid-short-of-war" policy, stressing "the short of war" clause, Dr. Conant declared. "This group seems to say in effect, 'it is important to have the Axis Powers lose, but not sufficiently for the United States to throw every weight into the scales, including if necessary its armed forces to guarantee this defeat.'

The second group he said, claims that "the penalty which the nation will pay, if it follows the advice of the group to which I belong, may be the wastage of life and resources in an unnecessary war." If the non-interventionist group is wrong, however, he pointed out, to follow their leading would mean the total destruction of the American way of life.

Four Bay State Officials Set to Take Oath of Office

Robert T. Bushnell of Newton, Attorney General, and Thomas J. Buckley of Boston, State Auditor, as well as two re-elected State officials, William E. Hurley of Boston, State Treasurer, and Frederic W. Cook of Somerville, Secretary of State, will take their oaths of office tomorrow before Gov. Leverett Saltonstall.

Although the Governor and Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill were inaugurated on Jan. 2, the State Constitution provides that the other Constitutional officers shall qualify on the second Wednesday following the convening of the new Legislature.

For Mr. Bushnell the ceremony will mark his re-entrance into Massachusetts politics as an office-holder after 10 years devoted to private law practice. In 1930, he completed a term as District Attorney of Middlesex County.

On the other hand, Mr. Buckley, the "mystery" candidate, will enter the State Auditor's office as a political newcomer. He takes office at a time when a petition for his removal has been filed in the Superior Court. The petition charges violation of the Corrupt Practices Act.

Last Term for Hurley

Mr. Hurley is starting his third and last term as State Treasurer, the Constitution limiting service in this office to three terms. He may run for Lieutenant Governor in 1942.

Mr. Cook is starting his 11th consecutive two-year term as Secretary of State.

"Fighting Bob" Bushnell is succeeding Paul A. Dever, Cambridge Democrat, who leaves office after three consecutive terms. Mr. Dever is returning to private law practice in the new firm of Dever and Proctor, his partner being Edward O. Proctor, his first Assistant Attorney General.

"Mystery Man" Buckley, so-called because he won the Democratic State Auditor nomination through a campaign of silence, succeeds Russell A. Wood of Cambridge.

Last night, Mr. Bushnell named his 15 Assistant Attorneys General. Among the group are two holdovers from the Dever regime, Roger Clapp of Brookline, a career man in the Department having served since 1923, and J. Burke Sullivan, who was appointed originally by Mr. Dever.

For efficiency purposes Mr. Bushnell is reorganizing the Department into three divisions, an innovation. The divisions are:

1. Civil Hearings and Litigation, headed by Mr. Clapp.
2. Criminal Law and Subversive Activities, under Frank G. Volpe of Arlington, one of the Assistant Attorneys General.
3. Advisory Opinions and Legal Research, headed by Jacob Lewiton of Boston, newly appointed Assistant Attorney General.

Mr. Bushnell named James E. Farley of Peabody as Assistant Attorney General to be in charge of general administration of the Department.

Other Assistants

The other Assistant Attorneys General named are: Joseph F. Bacigalupo of Lawrence, William F. Hayes of Ipswich, Telephore R. LeBoeuf of Webster, Harold E. Magnuson of Arlington, James F. Meagher of Watertown, Joseph S. Rezendes of Cambridge, H. Wells Kilbourne of Pittsfield, Sherman W. Saltmarsh of Winchester, Maj. Sarkis M. Zartarian of Arlington, and Harold P. Johnson of Woburn.

Major Zartarian, who is on active duty with the 241st Coast Artillery at Deer Island Military Reservation, will be given a leave of absence without pay to complete his military service.

The incoming Attorney General did not outline the duties of the new Division on Criminal Law and Subversive Activities. However, during his campaign he repeatedly stated that the Attorney General's office could curb subversive activities without the passage of new laws. He promised that as Attorney General he would be active against subversive organizations but would engage in no "witch hunt."

Mr. Volpe, head of this Division, was Assistant District Attorney under Mr. Bushnell in Middlesex County. He is regarded by Mr. Bushnell as "one of the best prosecuting attorneys in Massachusetts. He is a graduate of Boston University Law School, 1909, and is the Federal appeal agent for the Arlington Selective Service Board.

Expert on Contracts

Mr. Clapp, chief of the Civil Hearings and Litigation Division, is a Harvard Law School graduate, 1902, and is considered an expert on extraordinary writs and remedies, state contracts, and legal affairs affecting State departments.

Mr. Farley, the administrative officer, is a cum laude graduate of Harvard Law School, 1921. He is serving as Chairman of the Peabody Selective Service Board.

Since 1933, Mr. Lewiton, chief of the Advisory Opinions and Legal Research Division, has been associated with Mr. Bushnell in private law practice. He was graduated summa cum laude from Tufts College, 1930, and magna cum laude from Harvard Law School, 1933.

Mr. Bacigalupo is a cum laude graduate of Boston University Law School, 1929. He worked his way through school and college.

Son of Judge George H. Hayes, of the Ipswich District Court, Mr. Hayes is a graduate of Holy Cross College and Boston University Law School, 1928.

Mr. LeBoeuf also is a graduate of Boston University Law School, 1907. He was a member of the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention and has served in numerous public and civic positions.

Honor Graduate

A magna cum laude graduate of Harvard College, Mr. Magnuson was graduated from Harvard Law School in 1938. He was excused from the oral bar examination because of the excellency of his written examination.

Mr. Meagher is a graduate of Suffolk Law School and has practiced law for 21 years. He is a Lieutenant in the United States Naval Reserve. He is considered an expert on court procedure.

Mr. Rezendes is a graduate of Northeastern Law School, while Mr. Kilbourne is a graduate of Yale College and Boston University Law School, 1932.

Mr. Saltmarsh is a Dartmouth College and Harvard Law School graduate.

Prior to becoming Assistant Attorney General under Mr. Dever in 1938, Mr. Sullivan served as Assistant Corporation Counsel for the City of Boston, Chairman of the State Board of Tax Appeals, and Chairman of the State Public Utilities Commission. He was graduated from Boston College and cum laude from Boston University Law School.

Major Zartarian is a 1924 graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and a 1931 graduate of Northeastern University Law School.

The fifteenth appointee of Mr. Bushnell, Mr. Johnson, is a 1907 graduate of Harvard Law School. He is a former Mayor of Woburn and has been Master and Auditor of the Superior Court for many years.

Fish Heads Officers Of State Guard

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall has officially commissioned Maj. Gen. Erland F. Fish as commanding officer of the new 5,000-man State Guard as well as Commander of the three brigades comprising the organization, Adjt. Gen. Edgar C. Erickson announced today.

At the same time General Erickson stated that recruiting activity will be started next week.

Thomas Foley, Police Chief of Worcester, was commissioned as Brigadier General in the State Guard to command the first brigade representing companies in Worcester, Hampden, Franklin, Berkshire and Hampshire Counties. Brig. Gen. Albert C. Gray was named to command the second brigade composed of companies in Middlesex and Essex Counties, while Col. Harry A. Skinner, retired, of Fall River, has been detailed to command the third brigade, which includes companies from the rest of Massachusetts.

General Erickson explained that the State Guard will include 101 companies, each company having an approximate strength of 50 men. They will be organized as six infantry regiments, one signal company, one motor squadron, three military police battalions, one engineers' battalion, one quartermaster battalion, and one medical battalion.

The Adjutant General also announced the commissioning by the Governor of the following officers to serve in the State Guard:

Maj. Larkland F. Hewitt, 27th Infantry, which will be the Negro battalion of the State Guard; Maj. Eli C. Benway, Quartermaster's battalion; Lt. Col. Richard H. Miller, division surgeon; Col. Vincent C. Breen, 26th Infantry; Col. C. David Berg, 23rd Infantry.

On Friday afternoon at the State House, the new Military Service Commission, appointed by the Governor to examine the officer personnel of the new State Guard, will examine the first group of men to be chosen as recruiting officers. These latter officers will start recruiting activity as soon as the Commission certifies them and Governor Saltonstall commissions them.

The new Military Service Commission to examine the officer personnel is composed of Maj. Gen. Daniel Needham, retired; Col. William H. Keville, retired; and Lt. Col. Patrick O'Brien of the State Staff. This Commission comes into existence tomorrow night to replace the present Commission composed of Maj. Gen. Roger Eckfeldt, Brig. Gen. William Rowe, and Brig. Gen. Francis Logan, who will be inducted into Federal Service Thursday with the 26th Division, Massachusetts National Guard.

Red Cross Vessel To Take Clothes To French Children

When the Red Cross mercy ship Cold Harbor sails for Unoccupied France and Spain within a few days it will take as part of its cargo cases of new children's clothes prepared by the American Friends of France, it was announced by that group today.

"We are asking all our groups," Mrs. Robert W. Lovett, head of the organization's New England branch, said yesterday, "to cooperate by sending in immediately to Headquarters all the new children's clothes that they can gather together. This is an opportunity that we must not miss to help build up the morale of the French people—an opportunity we have not had since last June."

Packing is now going on at 421 Boylston Street, and the cases of clothing are expected to leave Boston this week.

The Cold Harbor will be loaded at Baltimore about Jan. 21 with a 6,000 ton cargo of relief supplies for Unoccupied France and Spain, the Red Cross announces. The cargo is valued at approximately $1,000,000.

Arlington Tax Record

More than 83 per cent of the 1940 real estate taxes in Arlington, Mass., had been collected at the close of the year, Tax Collector J. Wilbert Anderson of Arlington, stated today. The year also was marked by fewer tax takings, he said.

Clearance

with interesting price reductions that are worth your immediate attention.

400 YARDS GENUINE SCOTCH TWEEDS
28" and 56" wide
$2.00 to $6.50
were $4 to $9.50

300 IMPORTED SWEATERS
$2.50—$3.50—$5
20 Different Models
were $4 to $12.50

106 KNIT SUITS
2 models $25
Ten colors—sizes up to 48

Romanes & Paterson
581 Boylston St., Boston

Rural Mail 'On the Fly'

Air-Mail Pickup Proposed for New England

Here is air mail as rural Yankees may see it, if plans proposed by All-American Aviation, Inc., are approved by the Civil Aeronautics Board. In the background may be seen a mail pouch just dropped by the plane as it heads toward the pickup stakes to which is attached the "outgoing" mail. All this is accomplished without landing the plane.

Small Town Air-Mail Service Proposed for New England

Rural aerial mail routes, by means of which a number of smaller cities and towns in New England may enjoy the privileges of air mail and express as do the larger cities, may be established soon, according to Richard C. du Pont, President of All American Aviation, Inc., of Wilmington, Del.

Mr. du Pont in a visit to Boston yesterday announced his intention to file with the Civil Aeronautics Board in Washington an application to operate seven air pick-up routes covering 254 cities and towns in New England and the adjacent States of New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. Mr. du Pont said his company would study economic and statistical data previous to filing its application.

Planes of All-American Aviation will swoop down on the communities chosen and drop and pick up mail and express without stopping; in a manner reminiscent of the endurance fliers of a decade ago.

The Stinson single-engined planes, being used by the company in five routes which it operates out of Pittsburgh, have a special delivery and pickup device.

The plane descends over some flat area close to a town, which does not necessarily have to be an airport, drops mail and express and picks up a small pouch which is attached to a role suspended from two long stakes, somewhat in the manner in which a railroad mail car leaves and picks up mail sacks in small towns along its route.

One purpose of Mr. du Pont's visit was to discuss his plans with Godfrey L. Cabot, local industrialist and aviation enthusiast, who owns patents on some of the pick-up devices used by Mr. du Pont's company.

Five of the new proposed routes will emanate from Boston and two from New York, Mr. du Pont said. Other terminals are planned at Springfield, Mass.; Harrisburg, Pa.; Hartford, Conn.; Williamsport Pa., Philadelphia and Albany, N. Y.

All-American, Mr. du Pont said, will ask for permission to carry mail and express only over the proposed routes although passenger possibilities will be studied. Two schedules a day are planned over each route, one in the morning and one in the afternoon.

Mr. du Pont was emphatic in his statements that the service is designed to supplement rather than to compete with trunk air lines which serve New England. He pointed out that his service contributes substantial mail and express loads to the transcontinental and regional air lines which serve Pittsburgh, and he expected that it would do the same for New England.

By way of explanation he pointed out that if an air-mail letter for New York was posted at Norwood, Mass., for instance, the letter would go to Boston, where it would be placed on the trunk route from Boston to New York. Mr. du Pont emphasized, however, that it would be possible for a Norwood citizen to air mail a letter to Walpole, Milford or Uxbridge, Mass., which are proposed stops.

U. S. Urged to Cut Alcoholic Content Of 'Hard' Liquors

By the Associated Press

Lowering of the alcoholic content of "hard" liquors as a defense measure was advocated today by Dr. Timothy Leary of Boston, nationally-known medical examiner.

Also recommending that the United States place some limitation on the sale of all alcoholic beverages, Dr. Leary, a lecturer in legal medicine at Harvard, said in an interview:

"At a time when the Nation is devoted to preparedness and is doing everything possible to build up its efficiency, we would do well to adopt measures similar to those Great Britain adopted with excellent results at the outbreak of the World War."

He said Britain, by cutting the alcohol content of hard liquors and placing a time limitation on sales of all alcoholic beverages, had effected "a notable increase" in temperance among its people "which has continued since the war."

Dr. Leary said that while the fatality rate from alcoholism for the Nation as a whole had shown a downward trend since repeal "it is still far above what it was before the World War."

He declared Massachusetts had a particularly acute need for control on its own part because, he said, the Bay State was "the only State that allows the sale of 95 per cent ethyl by druggists over-the-counter, without a doctor's prescription."

That condition, he said, accounted "in large part" for a "marked increase in Boston's fatality rate from alcoholism since the repeal of prohibition."

Broken Bridges Delay Shipping

Four breakdowns in Boston drawbridges within the past two weeks drew fire today from Frank S. Davis of the Chamber of Commerce's maritime division.

"Boston," charged Mr. Davis, "has the most antiquated drawbridges in the United States." He called upon the City to make effective at once its five-year plan of overhauling or replacing its drawbridges.

Two bridges went out of commission yesterday. One was the Summer Street draw, the other was the Northern Avenue span. Both blocked Fort Point Channel, where a sugar boat was held up 12 hours because of the breakdown.

Five New Bedford Voters Join Anti-Glynn Petition

Five New Bedford voters were given permission today to join nine other New Bedfordites in a petition to have the election of Mayor Mathew A. Glynn of that city declared void.

Judge Frederick W. Fosdick of Suffolk Superior Court allowed them to add their names to the list of those who charged the Mayor with violation of the Corrupt Practices Act.

Judge Fosdick granted permission last week to the nine men to file a petition citing the Mayor as violating the act.

Boston Boys Sent to Man Harbor Forts

More than 500 recruits of the second draft call—most of them in uniform less than a week—were inducted into the 241st Coast Artillery today at ceremonies at Fort Andrews in Boston Harbor.

The draftees, for the most part Greater Boston boys, were addressed by Col. William D. Cottam, Commander of the 241st Coast Artillery, who welcomed them to the service and outlined their duties. The men, he said, would be formed into three provisional batteries for three weeks' training after which they will be assigned to Forts Strong, Warren, and Andrews.

Others who addressed the recruits this morning were Lieut. Col. H. R. Jackson, second in command, who discussed plans for training; Maj. Jacques Banquer, Medical Officer, and Lieut. Col. D. M. Hickey, Senior Chaplain.

The recruits—535 in all—arrived in Boston late yesterday from Fort Devens and were transferred to the islands by boat from the Army Base.

Forty-one draftees arrived at the Fort Devens reception center from Boston and Worcester yesterday to replace previously rejected men. The Boston area must supply 137 additional men to complete the second draft call quota. They are expected to be called at the rate of 30 a day.

With the arrival at Camp Edwards today of the 208th Coast Artillery, Anti-Aircraft, of Connecticut, the first of New England's National Guard regiments became a part of the regular garrison at the Cape military base.

The regiment, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Francis Shearer, arrived in two sections from Hartford and New Haven and with the mercury hovering around zero, the men were conveyed to their stations in Army trucks which met the train.

Tomorrow a battalion of the 102d Coast Artillery, Anti-Aircraft, New York National Guard, commanded by Maj. Charles D. Reidpath, will arrive at Camp Edwards for its year of training.

Dodger Sentenced

PORTLAND, Maine, Jan. 14 (AP)—For failing to register under the Selective Service Act, Henry C. Eastman, of Lewiston, was sentenced today to a year and a day in a Federal penitentiary.

A Federal jury deliberated only three minutes before returning Maine's first conviction under the act. Judge John A. Peters stipulated that sentence be served at Danbury, Conn.

Judge Peters, describing the case as a "very peculiar one," asserted, before imposing sentence on the self-styled sketch artist, that he must consider the fact that several million young men had complied with the law and that any man claiming protection of the United States Government must follow its laws.

Milk Case Finding Reserved by Judge

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (AP)—Associate Justice Jennings Bailey reserved decision in District Court today on a motion of the Dairymen's League for a temporary injunction restraining the Secretary of Agriculture from conducting a referendum in the New York milkshed next week on amendments to the Federal milk marketing program there.

The Justice announced he would hand down a decision in the case Thursday morning after he had an opportunity to study testimony taken during oral arguments during the past two days.

A British Cartoonist Hitlerizes Peace

Local Aviation Projects Are Declared Vital

An aviation industry that has expanded so rapidly that it has virtually been unable to tell its complete story was the picture drawn today by Randy Moore of the Bayside Aeronautical Institute of Malden, Mass., at the regular meeting of the Boston Kiwanis Club at the Hotel Touraine.

As a result, Mr. Moore said, the vast amounts of money, land, and facilities which have been asked for by aeronautical interests have been granted with hesitancy or, often, refused. Mr. Moore, who is a pilot and knows aviation operations, said that the industry has run the danger of being judged on an emotional basis rather than on facts. But he emphasized that the aviation industry urgently needs everything it has asked for.

Urges Action on Local Projects

Recommendation that citizens give the fullest consideration to such local projects as the alternate Boston airport which is planned near Concord, Mass., and the proposed dirigible base at Weymouth, were urged by Mr. Moore.

Massachusetts, Mr. Moore said, has received the least amount of both Federal and defense money for aviation projects. And it was not that Massachusetts couldn't have the money, Mr. Moore said, but it did not seem overly interested.

Aviation — and especially his branch of operations—flying instruction and ground school training—Mr. Moore said, was no longer a "glamorous" occupation but an industry. In the coming future of the air, he said, such bases as these will serve the same role as service stations in the automobile industry.

Though a great deal of commercial and civil aviation is today subordinated to military, Mr. Moore told of rapid strides made by the civil fliers.

Salaries Skyrocket

Several years ago, Mr. Moore said, flying instructors were getting an average of $25 a week with extra pay for extra flying hours and were glad of it just for the sake of the art they loved.

Today, he said, instructors are receiving an average of $350 a month. What is more, he added, there is a field for this particular branch because there is a shortage of flying instructors. The defense program in the air, furthermore, he said, urgently needs more instructors.

Recreational flying, Mr. Moore said, is growing, and cited a transcontinental journey he made last summer in a light plane with another companion. In a leisurely vacation flight that lasted 10 days, Mr. Moore said, he and his friend saw the United States from coast to coast at a cost of slightly over $300. Mr. Moore foresaw great strides made in lowering the cost of private flying after the present war emergency is over.

Courtesy of Museum of Fine Arts, Boston; By a Staff Artist

David Low

David Low, the famous cartoonist, has become a radio commentator. He is to be heard fortnightly over the shortwave. Already he has had his first broadcast in the series, "Democracy Marches." While he speaks on his own experiences, apparently he cannot resist introducing some of the comic aspects of the situation brought about by the authoritarian states. When he saw war looming ahead, he built a deep shelter, a perfect dreadnought, "unblowupable." He omitted to take account of the rain, however, and one night found the shelter three feet deep in water.

But, he said, philosophically, every one learns from the mistakes of inexperience. The Government made mistakes, economic and political, yes, and indeed, animal, mineral, and vegetable. Didn't the Government fail to plant enough onion seeds? Now it has learned its lesson, and he believed it could pass an examination in any of these departments.

Low has poked more fun at totalitarianism perhaps than any other cartoonist, and his public, which reaches every corner of the globe, and is said to include the dictators themselves, will be interested to see if his observations are as keen and pungent on the ether as they are on paper. The interest in Mr. Low is heightened locally by the exhibition of his cartoons, which is now to be seen at the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston.

Here's Where Optimism Was Given a Ducking

SOUTHBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 14 (AP)—Somebody in the Southbridge Highway Department was an optimist this morning when an 11-ton road grader was ordered onto Carpenter's Pond to clear the ice for skating.

Needless to say, said grader went through the ice and now rests partially submerged in the center of the pond.

Bay State Men Running For HarvardBoard

Three prominent Massachusetts men were among 13 Harvard alumni listed today as candidates for five vacancies on the Board of Overseers of Harvard University: Leonard Carmichael, President of Tufts College; John W. Farley, President of the Harvard Club of Boston; and Robert F. Bradford, District Attorney of Middlesex County.

The five new Overseers, to hold office for a term of six years, will be elected by Harvard graduates by postal ballot. Members of the present board whose terms expire in June include Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and Dr. Bliss Perry, Professor-emeritus of English at Harvard.

Nominations by certificate, signed by not less than 200 alumni qualified to vote for overseers, may be filed at the office of the Board of Overseers on or before March 15, according to the Committee on Nominations.

The results of the elections will be announced on Commencement Day in June. Nominations for the Board of Overseers include the following:

John W. Farley, A. B. '99, LL.B. '03, Boston. Walter F. Dillingham, '02, Honolulu. Monte M. Lemann, A. B. '91, LL. B. '95, New Orleans. Arthur A. Ballantine, A. B. '94, LL. B. '97, New York City. Walter B. Franklin, A. B. '96, Philadelphia. Winthrop W. Aldrich, A. B. '97, LL. B. '00, New York City. Chester I. Barnard, '09, South Orange, N. J. Frederick G. Crawford, A. B. '13, M. C. E. '14, Cleveland. David P. Morgan, A. B. '15, Washington, D. C. Robert R. Sherwood, '18 of New York City. Robert F. Bradford, A. B. '25, LL. B. '28, Cambridge. Leonard Carmichael, Ed. M. '32, Ph. D. '34, Medford. William I. Nichols, A. B. '26, New York City.

New Classes On Handling Small Boats

A series of elementary classes in piloting and small boat handling will be conducted weekly by the Boston Power Squadron beginning Jan. 27 and continuing through March 31.

The lectures, which are free, will cover: Registration and Equipment; Rules of the Road at Sea; Seamanship; Safety at Sea; The Mariners' Compass; Aids to Navigation; Charts and Piloting; Manners and Customs on Shipboard.

Classes will be held in the Girl's Latin School Hall, 625 Huntington Avenue on successive Monday evenings at 7:30. Those passing an optional examination at the end of the course are eligible to join the United States Power Squadron For information call or write Dr. A. N. Drury, 100 Boylston Street, Boston.

Apache Bottle of Grass

By a Staff Photographer

Indian Bottle From Southwest

At the Eastern Soda Water Bottlers show, this acorn shaped bottle is exhibited by the Reynolds Metals Company. It was unearthed recently in the Apache district. Made of woven grass, it was coated with cactus gum to make it watertight. It has horsehair handles. The soft drink bottlers close their 24th annual convention with a banquet tomorrow night.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Dinner in honor of Dr. Claude M. Fuess, headmaster of Phillips Academy of Andover, by the Women's Republican Club. Dr. Fuess will speak on "The Education of Youth for National Defense," 46 Beacon Street, at 7 p. m.

Address on "Helping One Another" by William G. O'Hare, Executive Director of the Overseers of Public Welfare, followed by program of music by Work Projects Administration Commonwealth Band. At the William Municipal Building, 65 West Brookline Street, South End, Boston, at 7:45 p. m. Open to the public.

First evening forum of the Massachusetts Civic League, subject, "Some State Issues in Which the League Is Taking an Active Part." Sidney M. Williams, Mrs. Robert T. Bushnell, Prof. Edward R. Collier and Miss Katharine Lyford, speakers, in the Town Room, 3 Joy Street, Boston, at 8 p. m.

Free public organ recital by the Longy School of Music, in Memorial Church, Harvard Yard, Cambridge, at 8:15 p. m.

Wednesday

Regional conference of officers of American Bar Association and officers of State and local bar associations of New England, at the Parker House, Boston, at 9 a. m. Luncheon, Arthur T. Vanderbilt, former President of the American Bar Association, will speak on "Judicial Administration."

Ninety-Second Boston Poultry Show, presented by the Boston Poultry Exposition, Inc., at the Boston Garden, North Station. Judging starts at 8:30 a. m. Open to the public at 10 a. m.

Weekly luncheon of the Rotary Club of Boston, George H. Harris, Public Relations Officer of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Montreal, will speak on "The Cause for Which We Fight," in the Georgian Room, Hotel Statler, 12:15 p. m.

At the Museum of Fine Arts, gallery talk on "Miniature Rooms," with lantern slides, by Mrs. Sayward, in the Lecture Hall, at 11 a. m.; also lecture on "Japanese Prints" by Mrs. Tanner, at 2 p. m.

Baker's Recipe

American bakers use about 250,000,000 quarts of milk each year for bread, cake, and other products.

Aid Charity Drive

R. J. Keller

Leaders of Navy Yard Campaign

Boston's Navy Yard took time off from national defense today to support the drive of the Community Fund in Greater Boston.

Leaders of the campaign in the Navy Yard, who formed a committee of three, are seen in the picture. Left to right: Charles E. Schofield, master shipfitter; Capt. Charles L. Brand, yard manager; and Ralph Kneeland, master, in the power plant.

Preparatory work for the 1941 drive which opens Saturday is now practically completed. Goal of this year's drive is $4,883,000.

Farm, Defense Links Studied By Vermonters

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Jan. 14—The effect of the national defense program upon agriculture was one of the major discussions at the sessions of the Vermont Union Agricultural Council which opened today in the Memorial Auditorium at Burlington in connection with the annual Farm Products Show. The meetings will continue through Friday.

Eight organizations comprise the Agricultural Council: The Vermont Dairymen's Association, Vermont Maple Sugar Makers' Association, Vermont Certified Seed Potato Growers, the State Poultry and Egg Producers Association, Vermont Horticultural Society, Turkey Growers' Cooperative, Inc., Vermont Department of Agriculture, and the State Extension Service.

Among the experts who will address the Council meetings, which are attended annually by hnudreds of farmers from all sections of Vermont, are: J. B. Huson, Deputy Commissioner, Agricultural Division, National Defense Council; Dr. J. K. Shaw of Amherst College; William H. Allen, Secretary of Agriculture for New Jersey; J. G. Watson, Editor of New England Homestead; Dr. Reine Bonde of the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station; F. C. Shaw of North Easton, Mass.; Prof. J. A. Cope, Cornell University; and Samuel W. Tabor of Boston.

Representative Charles A. Plumley will be the toastmaster at the dairymen's banquet to be held Thursday evening.

New features of the Farm Products Show will be a corn husking contest on Friday and an art exhibit which will depict early Vermont scenes. Farm products displays are expected to set a new record for size and exhibit perfection.

Milk Referendum

Dairymen of western Vermont are deeply concerned over the result of the second referendum on the proposed amendments to the New York milk marketing order, which will be held on Jan. 21. The proposed amendments affect farmer producers in Shelburne, Charlotte, the whole of Addison County, one plant of the Milton Co-operative which is inspected for the New York market and one plant in Franklin county.

Members of the Dairymen's League oppose certain of the amendments which would streamline some of the deductions now permitted to co-operatives for handling charges and expenses. Members of the Dairy Farmers' Union are in the majority voting for the amendments, which they believe will put more than $5,000,000 a year back into the hands of producers.

This rival feeling has precipitated a milk crisis and three meetings of producers are to be held immediately in connection with the Farm Bureau and State extension agencies so that all dairymen may be fully informed on the issues.

Amendments to the present New York milk marketing order ewere proposed and discussed in a series of meetings held in October. A referendum held in December to determine the attitude of New York and Western Vermont farmers resulted in a vote of 59 per cent for the proposed amendments and 41 per cent against. However, 66 per cent is necessary for adoption of the amendments. An appeal to Washington by Governor Herbert H. Lehman and Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia of New York on the ground that the 60,000 producers affected by the vote had not had a full understanding of the problem, resulted in the second referendum being called. The United States Department of Agriculture has warned, however, that the milk order now in force will be suspended entirely if it fails of the necessary two-thirds support.

Figures available show that the New York market has averaged five cents per hundredweight higher the past 14 months than the Boston price for milk of equivalent butter fat content.

The amendments, if adopted, might increase the New York price another six cents per hundredweight in 1941.

Boston Council's 1941 Committees

William J. Galvin, President of the Boston City Council, has announced the following committees for the year:

City Council Committees

Executive—All the members, Councilor Langan, chairman.

Appropriations—Gottlieb, M. H. Sullivan, Ward, Shattuck, Lyons, Russo, Wickes.

Claims—M. H. Sullivan, Scannell, Taylor, Hutchinson, Carey.

County Accounts—Wickes, Goode, Gottlieb, Coffey, Scannell.

Finance—Shattuck, Hutchinson, Gottlieb, Goode, Kelly, Coffey, Englert.

Inspection of Prisons—Lyons, Fish, Taylor, Langan, M. H. Sullivan.

Legislative Matters—Ward, Langan, Shattuck, Coffey.

Licenses—Fish, Lyons, Englert, Russo, Ward.

Ordinances—Lyons, Fish, Englert, Taylor, Langan, Scannell, D. F. Sullivan.

Parkman Fund—Kelly, Linehan, Coffey, Gottlieb, Tavorl.

Printing—Scannell, Chase, Kelly, D. F. Sullivan, Linehan.

Public Lands—Russo, Ward, Wickes, D. F. Sullivan, Hurley.

Soldiers' Relief—Englert, Taylor, Chase, Hutchinson, D. F. Sullivan.

Rules—Langan, Fish, Lyons, Taylor, M. H. Sullivan.

Special Committees

Building Code—Fish, Ward, Shattuck, Lyons, Langan, Kelly, Goode.

Constables—M. H. Sullivan, Taylor, Lyons.

License Fees—Scannell, Hurley, Hutchinson, Wickes, Russo.

Parks and Playgrounds—Goode, Russo, Scannell, Gottlieb, Hurley.

Public Welfare—Coffey, Wickes, D. F. Sullivan, Russo, Hurley.

Public Safety—Taylor, Langan, Goode, Fish, Hutchinson.

Tax Title Property—Hutchinson, Kelly, Englert, Coffey, D. F. Sullivan.

Unclaimed Baggage—Linehan, Chase, Carey.

Maracci in Boston Debut—New Play Opens at Plymouth Tonight

Ballet and Spanish Dance Treated With Subtle Satire

By Margaret Lloyd

Technique Plus is the secret of Carmalita Maracci's phenomenal success as revealed in her Boston debut program at Jordan Hall last night. And the Plus equals even more than the technique.

The skill is there, as closely bordering on perfection as it is humanly possible to be, skill in ballet and the Spanish dance; the Plus is the fire, the subtlety of nuance, that animates and enkindles it. Her small person, as finely chiselled as a figurine, her mobile face—both are built for dancing. The rest is a combination of heart and art, of inspiration and indefatigability.

There is little softness and considerable iron in her keen-edged interpretations. She excels in satire, particularly in catching the haughty insolence, the sultry overtones of the Spanish male dancer. In "Another Goyescas," she is this dancing male—when she wears the hat. Without it, she is the lyrical, coquettish, perennial feminine. And sharp and witty is the contrast.

The "Two Caprices"—"Spain à la française" and "Cantina"—are full of that agile suddenness, those swift changes of mood and rhythm, that mark the Spanish dance. But always with a difference. For it is the Spanish dance expressed through an individual temperament, tossing tradition into the wings, and making sport of it on the way.

So with ballet. The solo, "Gavotte Vivace," the "Romanza" with her new partner, Paul Godkin (Technique Minus), the "Ballet Suite" with ensemble (delightfully done) is ballet presented laugh-side up—ballet technically exquisite on her part, bourrées that purr, arms lovely as flowers—making mock of balletic sentimentality.

Maracci is essentially a soloist, even when surrounded by her company. The vivid central flame casts obscuring shadows on tamer dancing. The group numbers for three of the assisting girls alone, interesting rhythmically and contrapuntally, interesting as choregraphic design—Maracci's own—are tantamount to so much padding to the program, in performance.

Nino Albanese is a sympathetic piano accompanist, an understanding composer, for Maracci's style of dancing. Maracci herself plays the castanets as to the castanuelas born, which reminds one that a guitar would be a desirable reinforcement to her music department. The costumes, by Robert Tyler Lee, are mainly satisfying.

Maracci and her company will give another program in Jordan Hall on Wednesday evening, the last that is scheduled for this season. A great dancer passes by. See her while you can.

Going Over the Score of Stravinsky's Symphony in C Major

Nadia Boulanger and the composer examine the new work which will be presented at this week's concerts of the Boston Symphony Orchestra in Cambridge and Boston. Mlle. Boulanger will lecture on the symphony tomorrow at 4:30 p. m. at 49 Beacon Street, under the auspices of the Longy School of Music.

Mr. and Mrs. North

Comedy by Owen Davis, adapted from stories by Frances and Richard Lockridge, presented and directed by Alfred de Liagre, Jr. Setting by Jo Mielziner. Beginning on Jan. 12, at the Belasco Theater. The cast includes:

Mr. North	Albert Hackett
Buono	Tito Vuolo
Mrs. North	Peggy Conklin
Claire Brent	Barbara Wooddell
Louis Berex	Owen Davis, Jr.
Jane Wilson	Joan Marlowe
Ben Wilson	Lex Lindsay
Clinton Edwards	Lewis Martin
Cooper	Wylie Adams
Mrs. Brooks	Catherine Lawrence
Mr. Brooks	Gordon Duff
Lieut. Weigand	Philip Ober
Detective Mullins	Millard Mitchell
Jenkins	Carter Blake
Ass't. Medical Examiner	William Barry
Jones	Don Haggerty
Ross	Harold Grau
Fuller Brush Man	Horace Cooper
Inspector O'Malley	Stanley Jessup
Timothy Barnes	Frank Wilcox

'Mr. and Mrs. North'

By John Beaufort

New York

The New Yorker magazine, which is rapidly becoming the Holinshed Chronicles of Broadway, contributed to the third local production in as many weeks when "Mr. and Mrs. North" unveiled its mysteries at the Belasco Theater, Sunday night. Owen Davis has read with relish the stories by Frances and Richard Lockridge (Mr. Lockridge is drama critic for the New York Sun) and has turned them into a highly diverting mystery comedy. Coupling marital trivia and murder is not a complete novelty. We have already had Nick and Nora of the "Thin Man" series. But Nick and Nora usually went out on murder cases, whereas murder intrudes on the Norths at their very hearthside.

It anticipates them, in fact, right in their own utility closet. You know, of course, the moment the curtain goes up on Jo Mielziner's attractively casual apartment and reveals the conspicuously casual closet, that something is inside waiting to fall out. The Norths are preoccupied at first with other things—Mrs. North's driving and a few friends who drop in and out—and then the Norths are alone. Pam goes to the closet, opens the door, and discovers the unsuspected guest hidden among the raincoats and rubbers.

Lieutenant Wiegand and Detective Mullins, doubtless two of Commissioner Valentine's agreeable policemen, new style, arrive to investigate with the winning asistance of Mrs. North. Chided at one point by the retiring Jerry North for her avid prosecution of affairs, Pam defends herself by insisting, a little shamefacedly, that sad things are sometimes exciting. And this, she argues, is one of them. It certainly is. And Mrs. North is assuredly one of the most delightfully unruffled matrons who ever got mixed up in a murder mystery.

The authors and adapter have lined their sleeves with enough surprises so they should not object to our divulging that the murderer is concealed in the casual parade of friends through the North's living room. Some of the situations have been tied together with bow rather than square knots. "Mr. and Mrs. North" may not be what the experts would describe as a perfect mystery comedy but it should satisfy the seeker for an evening of thrills and laughter and, yes, a great deal of charm.

This last-mentioned ingredient has been supplied by the authors not only in the persons of Pam and Jerry but in the lightheartedness of their domesticity, which is more than adequately realized by Albert Hackett and Peggy Conklin in the title roles. Mr. Hackett has a manner that is untheatrical in a positive way. He is just a young publisher who comes home from Philadelphia to find a cadaver in his closet.

And Miss Conklin is much more than pleasingly pretty as the wife. Her performance has a fascinating airiness to it, a winning lack of responsibility, and an irresistible sweetness. With their charm and good humor, Mr. Hackett and Miss Conklin make "Mr. and Mrs. North" one of the most likable married couples of the season.

Philip Ober, in one of those reassuringly effortless performances, is indulgent, polite, and patient as the Lieutenant. Millard Mitchell bestows upon the tough detective that quality of rough gentleness that suggests a combination of big brother and favorite uncle.

The Norths' friends are acted by Barbara Wooddell, Owen Davis, Jr., Joan Marlowe, Lex Lindsay, and Lewis Martin. Horace Cooper makes a little irrelevant fun as a Fuller Brush salesman and Stanley Jessup assures us that strident police officials have not entirely deserted detective literature. In spite of one or two instances of unnecessary profanity "Mr. and Mrs. North" is a play of grace and nonchalance.

Prospects For Boston Playhouses

Boston will see the second of the Playwrights' Company productions to come this way this season when S. N. Behrman's new play, "The Talley Method," opens tonight at the Plymouth Theater. Ina Claire and Philip Merivale head a cast which includes Hiram Sherman, Anne Burr, Dean Harens, John Abbott, and Lida Kane. The production was directed by Herman Shumlin. The setting has been designed by Jo Mielziner. The curtain rises at 8:30.

* * *

Philip Barry's play, "The Philadelphia Story," with Katharine Hepburn heading the cast, is expected in Boston for a return engagement of a week at the Colonial Theater, beginning Monday, Feb. 3. The cast includes Nicholas Joy, Joseph Cotten, Van Heflin, Viola Roach, Forest Orr, Lenore Lonergan, and Ruth Holden.

* * *

It is reported that a new revue, "Crazy House," will begin a short try-out tour in Boston early in April. The show, it seems, is being produced by the Messrs. Shubert to follow "Hellzapoppin" at the Winter Garden after the latter goes to Chicago. Those mentioned for the cast include Carmen Miranda, Romo Vincent, and Lorraine and Rognan.

* * *

The departure of three shows from Boston over the week end left only one legitimate playhouse open last night, the lowest point reached since September. Tonight two theaters will be open. Last year the second week in January found all of the stages in town dark.

* * *

"Life With Father" began its sixteenth week last night at the Civic Repertory. It now has distanced "Brother Rat" and "You Can't Take It With You," both of which ran 15 weeks, and equals "Little Accident," which had a run of 16 weeks. It has still to match "Three Men on a Horse," which set a mark of 17 weeks, the record in recent seasons. The latest announcement is that the company is not expected to remain in Boston much beyond Feb. 1.

* * *

At the Playhouse, 36 Joy Street, New England Repertory performances announced for this week include repetitions of "Our Town" on Thursday and Friday evenings, and "East Lynne" on Saturday.

Richard Tucker

Scene From "Coq d'Or"

In repertory of Col. W. de Basil's Original Ballet Russe coming to the Boston Opera House Feb. 18-22.

'Ten Best Films'

"Rebecca" heads the list of "ten best films" chosen in the nineteenth annual poll of movie reviewers of the country conducted by the trade paper, Film Daily. Votes were cast by 391 reviewers.

The other nine pictures in the list are "The Grapes of Wrath," "Ninotchka," "Foreign Correspondent," "All This and Heaven Too," "Abe Lincoln in Illinois," "Boom Town," "Northwest Passage," "Our Town," and "The Mortal Storm."

Ballet's Return Season In New York Extended

The return of the Original Ballet Russe at the Fifty-first Street Theater in New York has now been extended to include seven performances, Jan. 22-26, following single appearances in New Haven and Greenwich, Conn.

The engagement will be marked by the world premiere (Jan. 22) of "Balustrade," the new Balanchine-Stravinsky ballet, and an Anna Pavlova Memorial performance on Jan. 23.

Igor Stravinsky will conduct the new ballet, which is based on his Violin Concerto. Samuel Dushkin will be soloist.

Adeline Genee will be guest of honor for the Pavlova Memorial performance.

Film Premiere

The world premiere of "So Ends Our Night," first production of David L. Loew and Albert Lewin for United Artists release, will be held in Miami, Fla., on Jan. 24, where the film will open simultaneously at the Lincoln and Surf Theaters. Fredric March, Margaret Sullavan, and Frances Dee are starred, with Glenn Ford, Anna Sten, and Erich Von Stroheim in principal supporting roles.

Concerts During Air Raids

Behind the Microphone

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Impromptu concerts that sometimes continue for five or six hours and occasionally until morning, as a result of air raids over London, were disclosed to Joseph Szigeti from letters received from musician friends in England.

The Hungarian violinist, now being heard in his first regular series of radio concerts on Sundays over the Mutual Broadcasting System, said he was informed that when raids keep an audience in a concert hall after the scheduled concert is completed, the musicians often stage an impromptu recital that lasts until the "all clear" signal is sounded. The musicians improvise; they play solo; they play their favorite pieces; they invite any musicians who may be in the audience to join with them, Mr. Szigeti learned. This goes on until it is safe for the audience to leave for their own homes, or shelters, as the case may be.

Another benefit coming out of the raids, according to Mr. Szigeti, is that symphony orchestras are taking their music to sections of the suburbs and Provinces where concerts were rarely if ever heard before the war. In and around London, Mr. Szigeti said, orchestras are even presenting concerts in movie houses.

As for individual musicians, Mr. Szigeti's information disclosed that Myra Hess, the pianist, for instance, has given dozens of morale-lifting concerts every week, everywhere in Britain, sometimes in underground shelters.

'Ceiling' for FM Stations

There has been a rush for locations on the "roof" of the United States ever since the advent of ultra-high frequency radiocasting especially in FM, or frequency modulation. The line-of-sight characteristics of these waves demand that they be placed on the highest buildings, or natural locations, possible, to serve the largest audiences.

The FM Broadcast, Inc., just announced that Gordon Gray, a Winston-Salem, N. C., publisher, has applied for a commercial FM license for a transmitter to be placed on Clingman's Dome, a 6,000-foot peak in the Great Smokies in Tennessee on the North Carolina-Tennessee border. This transmitter would supply FM service over an unprecedented territory of almost 70,000 square miles. The top of the antenna would be 6,875 feet above sea level, thus being the highest point in the United States east of the Rockies. The transmitter would be more than 200 miles away from its studios.

Already the top of Mt. Mitchell in North Carolina, a 6,700-foot peak in the Great Smokies, highest east of the Rockies, has been applied for as an FM transmitter location. The mast projected for this peak is apparently not as high as that to be built on Clingman's near by. The third highest location after these would be the FM station of the Yankee Network on top of Mt. Washington, New Hampshire, highest peak in New England.

New 'Sight' Studios

The General Electric Company is remodeling a large clubhouse in Schenectady, N. Y., for new studios for W2XB, its television transmitter, according to a company announcement.

Features of the new building, which is being redesigned exclusively for telecasting, will be an antenna 125 feet high for relaying programs to the main transmitter of W2XB in the Helderberg Mountains 12 miles outside of Schenectady. This antenna will be electrically heated in the winter to prevent ice formations.

Highlight of the main studio, which will be 70 feet long by 46 feet wide, and windowless, will be its lighting by the new tiny high-powered mercury lamps developed by G. E. These lights will provide 1,000 foot-candles of illumination in the studio for programs. When it is realized that motion picture studios require between 300 and 400 foot-candles and that office illumination is considered good at 60 foot-candles, it can be imagined what a tremendous amount of light will be produced in the new studio.

News of the Screen

M-G-M has announced that William Powell and Myrna Loy will appear next in "Love Crazy," an original story by David Hartz and William Ludwig. Jack Conway is to direct. Judith Anderson, who went to Hollywood to play the housekeeper in "Rebecca," is to have a character part in "Free And Easy," based on a stage play by Ivor Novello. Ruth Hussey will play the leading feminine role.

* * *

Paramount's British representatives are hoping that Laurence Olivier and Vivien Leigh will play leading roles in the English production of "The Admirable Crichton." A silent version of the Barrie comedy was once made by Cecil B. Demille but Paramount announces that "the 1941 edition will be completely modernized, with a wholly new ending."

* * *

Akim Tamiroff, who played a "bit" part in "Honeymoon in Bali" even though he is a featured character player, will repeat the experiment in Edward H. Griffith's new production, "One Night in Lisbon." At his own request, Mr. Tamiroff will act a taxi driver briefly appearing in the new adaptation of John Van Druten's "There's Always Juliet," starring Fred MacMurray and Madeleine Carroll.

* * *

Jack Benny has just signed two long-term starring contracts—one with Paramount and the other with Twentieth Century-Fox. Arrangements for sharing Mr. Benny's services remain to be worked out between the studios, which are now preparing stories for him.

* * *

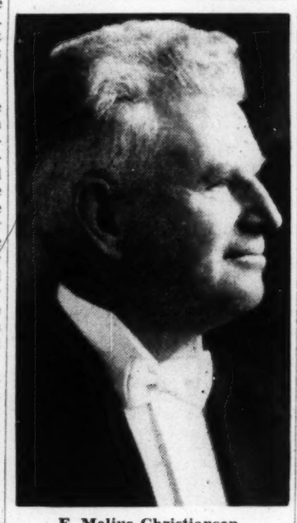
"Underground," A story of secret, anti-Nazi radio broadcasts within Germany, is being adapted by Charles Grayson from an original story by Oliver H. P. Garrett and Garrett Fort. It will go before the cameras early next month under the direction of Vincent Sherman.

* * *

"The Philadelphia Story" continues breaking records at the Music Hall, where it entered its third week, Thursday. In the first 11 days of the film's tenure, a total of 285,955 persons saw the Philip Barry comedy, co-starring James Stewart, Katharine Hepburn, and Cary Grant.

* * *

James Cagney and Bette Davis will spend next week in Death Valley making ghost-town scenes for their first co-starring picture, "The Bride Came C. O. D." A cavalcade of five planes and a larger number of automobiles are to leave Hollywood Saturday for the location sequences. Miss Davis plays an eloping Texas heiress in the film. The crew and cast on the location trip will number several hundred, all under the command of Director William Keighley.



F. Melius Christiansen

Conductor of the St. Olaf Choir of Minnesota, which will appear in Symphony Hall on the evening of Jan. 28.

Gloria Greene

Who will give a piano recital in Steinert Hall Saturday afternoon.

Entertainment Timetable

Plays

Civic Repertory—"Life With Father," featuring Dorothy Gish and Louis Calhern. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, 2:30.

Plymouth—"The Talley Method," by S. N. Behrman. Starring Ina Claire and Philip Merivale.

Music

Harvard University Memorial Church, Harvard Yard—Organ recital by E. Power Biggs, assisted by Colette Lionne, pianists. Presented by the Longy School of Music. 8:15.

Jordan Hall—Recital by Jesús María Sanromá. 8:30. Tomorrow

Hotel Statler Ballroom—Concert by Zino Francescatti, violinist. Otto Herz at the piano. 11 a. m.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Her First Romance," Edith Fellows. 2, 5, 8:10. "Escape," Norma Shearer and Robert Taylor. 3:05, 6:10, 9:15.

Fenway—"Four Mothers," Priscilla Lane, Rosemary Lane, Lola Lane, and Gale Page. 1, 4, 7, 10. "Texas Rangers Ride Again," John Howard, Ellen Drew, Akim Tamiroff. 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:40, 8:40.

Fine Arts—"Here Is Ireland." 1:15, 3:15, 5:15, 7:15, 9:15.

Keith Memorial—"Kitty Foyle," featuring Ginger Rogers. 11:35 a. m., 3:05, 6:30, 9:55. "The Saint in Palm Springs," Dennis Morgan and James Craig. 10:10 a. m., 1:35, 5:05, 8:30. B. C pictures: 11:15 a. m., 2:45, 6:10, 9:35. "Information Please." 11:25 a. m., 2:55, 6:20, 9:45.

Kenmore—"Spring Parade," Deanna Durbin. 1, 4, 6:45, 9:45. "Pier 13," Lloyd Nolan. 2:40, 5:40, 8:15.

Metropolitan—"Second Chorus," Fred Astaire, Paulette Goddard, Artie Shaw, Burgess Meredith, Charles Butterworth. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. "Michael Shayne, Private Detective" Lloyd Nolan. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:25.

Modern—"Love Thy Neighbor," Jack Benny and Fred Allen. 9:20 a. m. 12:25, 3:30, 6:35, 9:40. "Lady Wih Red Hair," Miriam Hopkins. 10:55 a. m., 2, 5:10, 8:15.

Orpheum—"Arizona," Jean Arthur. 10:54 a. m., 2:33, 6:12, 9:51. "Angels Over Broadway," Douglas Fairbanks Jr. and Rita Hayworth. 9:30 a. m., 1:09, 4:48, 8:27.

Paramount—"Four Mothers," Priscilla Lane, Rosemary Lane, Lois Lane and Gale Page. 10:15 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. "Texas Rangers Ride Again," John Howard, Ellen Drew, Akim Tamiroff. 9, 11:50, a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

RKO-Boston—"One Night in the Tropics," Nancy Kelly. 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3:05, 5:50, 8:40. "The Bank Dick," W. C. Fields. 10:55 a. m., 1:45, 4:30, 7:20, 10:10.

Scollay—"Love Thy Neighbor," Jack Benny and Fred Allen. 10:05 a. m., 1, 3:55 6:50, 9:45. "Lady With Red Hair," Miriam Hopkins. 11:35 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:20.

South Station Theater—"River Thames," "Travel British Columbia," "Mexico's Famous Acrobats, the Martinos," "Crime Does Not Pay," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Arizona," Jean Arthur. 11:25 a. m., 2:55, 6:20, 9:50. "Angeles Over Broadway," Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., and Rita Hayworth, 1:35, 5, 8:30.

Telepix—"Mediterranean Ports," "Paris Opera Ballet," "Gangsters in Politics," "Movie Director's Day Off," "Mexican Acrobats," cartoons and 30 minute news digest.

Trans-Lux—"Sensation," featuring John Lodge. 9:38 a. m., 12:20, 3:02, 5:44, 8:26. "Hell's Angels," 10:36 a. m., 1:18, 4, 6:42, 9:24.

Tremont—"Second Fiddle," Tyrone Power. 10:40 a. m., 1:45, 4:50, 8:15. "Knute Rockne—All America," Pat O'Brien. 9 a. m., 12:05, 3:10, 6:30, 9:50.

Uptown—"The Bank Dick," W. C. Fields. 1:15, 4:50, 8:20. "Northwest Mounted Police," Gary Cooper and M. Carroll. 2:30, 6:05, 9:30.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Mark of Zorro," Tyrone Power. "I'm Nobody's Sweetheart," 2 and 6:15.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "The Letter," Bette Davis. "Tugboat Annie Sails Again," Marjorie Rambeau. 2 and 8.

Regent: "Spring Parade," Deanna Durbin. "Anne of Windy Poplars," Anne Shirley. 2. Continuous from 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Howards of Virginia," Cary Grant and Martha Scott. "Saps at Sea," Laurel and Hardy. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "The Letter," Bette Davis. "Mark of Zorro," Tyrone Power. 1:50 and 7:50.

BROOKLINE—Colliage Corner: "A Night in the Tropics," Nancy Kelly and Allan Jones. 2, 5, 8:05. "Bank Dick," W. C. Fields and Una Merkel. 3:50, 6:55, 9:55.

Brookline Village: "Hullabaloo," Frank Morgan. 2, 5, 8:12. "The Letter," Bette Davis. 3:29, 6:35, 9:41.

Cleveland Circle: "Northwest Mounted Police," "South of Suez," George Brent and Brenda Marshall. 1:45 and 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE — Central Square: "North-West Mounted Police" Gary Cooper and Madeleine Carroll. "Youth Will Be Served," 2 and 8.

Harvard: "Moon Over Burma," Dorothy Lamour. "Christmas in July," Dick Powell. 2 and 7:45.

University: "Escape," Norma Shearer and Robert Taylor. 2:50, 6:05, 9:30. "One Night in the Tropics," 1:30, 4:40, 8:10.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Escape," Norma Shearer and Robert Taylor. "Diamond Frontier," Victor McLaglen. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Codman Square: "The Letter," Bette Davis. 3:38, 9:38. "Kit Carson," 1:45, 7:45.

Dorchester: "Hit Parade of 1941," Kenny Baker. "Girls Under 21," 2. Continuous from 7-11.

Franklin Park: "The Letter," Bette Davis. 3:30, 9:30. "Kit Carson." 1:55, 8:10.

Strand: "Northwest Mounted Police," Gary Cooper. "So You Won't Talk."

EGLESTON SQUARE — Egleston: "City for Conquest," James Cagney. "One Night in the Tropics," A. Jones and Nancy Kelly. 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "East of the River," 3:18, 7, 9:45. "Argentine Nights," 1:55, 8:23.

Park: "Public Deb No. 1," George Murphy. "Melody Ranch," Gene Autry. 1:30 and 7:45.

HINGHAM — New Loring Hall: "Seven Sinners," Marlene Dietrich. "Christmas in July," Dick Powell. 1:30 and 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "City for Conquest," James Cagney. 3:19, 9:19. "One Night in the Tropics," 1:53, 7:53.

Hyde Park: "Father Is a Prince," G. Mitchell. 2:10, 8:15. "Leather Pushers." 3:15, 9:20.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "You'll Find Out," Kay Kyser. "Laddie," Tim Holt. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Moon Over Burma," Dorothy Lamour. 2:30, 8:15. "Christmas in July," Dick Powell. 4:15, 10. B. C.-Tennessee football game. 3:45, 9:30.

MALDEN—Granada: "Northwest Mounted Police," Gary Cooper. 2:38, 8:56, 8:44. **Mystic:** "Dancing on a Dime," Grace MacDonald and Robert Page. 1:30, 4:50, 8:10. "Arise, My Love," Claudette Colbert. 2:50, 6:10, 9:30.

Maplewood: "Brigham Young—Frontiersman," Tyrone Power. "Girl from Havana." 1:45. Continuous from 7-11.

Orpheum: "If I Had My Way," Bing Crosby. "The Great Profile," John Barrymore. 1:45 and 7:50.

Strand: "Youth Will be Served," A. Jones. 2:05, 7, 9:50. "One Night in the Tropics." 3:20, 8:25.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Youth Will Be Served," Jane Withers. "Northwest Mounted Police," Gary Cooper. 1:45 and 8.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Howards of Virginia," Cary Grant. "Girl from Avenue A," 1:30 and 7:30.

Medford: "City for Conquest," James Cagney. 3:35, 8:10. "Sky Murder," Walter Pidgeon. 2:20, 6:45, 10.

MELROSE—Melrose: "East of the River," John Garfield. "Dr. Kildare Goes Home," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Third Finger, Left Hand," Myrna Loy and Melvyn Douglas. 3:15, 8. "Charter Pilot," Lloyd Nolan. 2, 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Mexican Spitfire Out West," Lupe Velez. "Mark of Zorro," Tyrone Power. 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Escape," Norma Shearer and Robert Taylor. "Tugboat Annie Sails Again," Marjorie Rambeau. 1:30 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "Northwest Mounted Police," Gary Cooper and Madeleine Carroll.

QUINCY—Quincy: "South of Suez," George Brent and Brenda Marshall. "The Bank Dick," W. C. Fields.

Strand: "Northwest Mounted Police," Gary Cooper. "So You Won't Talk."

REVERE—Boulevard: "Bitter Sweet," Nelson Eddy and Jeanette MacDonald. "Charter Pilot," Lloyd Nolan. 2 and 8:10.

Revere: "Bitter Sweet," Nelson Eddy and Jeanette MacDonald. "Charter Pilot," Lloyd Nolan. 2 and 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Long Voyage Home," John Wayne. "No Time for Comedy," James Stewart. 2 and 8.

Capitol and Ball Square: "The Letter," Bette Davis. "Hullabaloo," Frank Morgan. 2 and 6:30. Last complete show at 8.

Davis Square: "Bill of Divorcement," "Free, Blonde and 21," 2 and 7:45.

Strand: "Strike Up the Band," Mickey Rooney, "One Crowded Night." 2 and 7:45.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Out West With the Peppers," Edith Fellows. "City for Conquest," James Cagney and Ann Sheridan. 2 and 7:45.

Strand: "Escape," Norma Shearer and Robert Taylor. "Mexican Spitfire Out West," Lupe Velez. 2 and 7:45.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo: "Moon Over Burma," Dorothy Lamour. "Mystery Sea Raiders." 1:45 Evenings continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Ride, Tenderfoot, Ride," Gene Autry. 2:09, 7:54. "Hired Wife," Rosalind Russell and Brian Aherne. 3:15, 9.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "Northwest Mounted Police," Gary Cooper. "Youth Will Be Served," 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "No Time for Comedy," James Stewart. "Men Against the Sky," Richard Dix. 1:45 and 7:30.

Watertown Square: "Flowing Gold." "Babies for Sale." 2 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "They Knew What They Wanted," Charles Laughton and Carole Lombard. "Girl From Havana." 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Rebecca," Laurence Olivier and Joan Fontaine. "March of Time." 2:30 and 7:45, daily except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Mark of Zorro," Tyrone Power. "Mexican Spitfire Out West," Lupe Velez. 2 and 8.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Long Voyage Home," John Wayne and Thomas Mitchell. 3:38, 7:59. "Lady in Question," Brian Aherne. 2:10, 6:30, 9:55.

Amusements

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

PAUL MUNI in 'HUDSON'S BAY'
PLUS A BIG STAGE SHOW ★ ROXY 7th Avenue & 50th St.

BOSTON (MOVIES)

What is Walt Disney's FANTASIA

"A veritable miracle unlike anything Disney or anybody else ever did" JOHN CHAPMAN, BOSTON TRAVELER

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"An uproarious entertainment." N. Y. Times
ED WYNN In His New Musical
BOYS AND GIRLS TOGETHER
The DeMARCOS Jane PICKENS Dave APOLLON
BROADHURST, 44th St. W. of Broadway. Evgs. 8:40 Mats. Wed. and Sat. at 2:40—$1.10 to $2.75

"Lavish, lovely and tasteful."—Coleman, Mirror
IT HAPPENS ON ICE
with 100 world-renowned ice-skating stars and JOE COOK
CENTER Theatre, Rockefeller Center. CO. 5-5474
Evenings including Sundays, 8:40—$1.10 to $2.75
Mats. Wed. & Sat., $1.10 to $2.20. No Mon. Perfs.
UNRESERVED 75c SEATS ON SALE AT EACH PERFORMANCE WHEN DOORS OPEN

If it's a B. G. De Sylva Musical
It's the Hit of B'way
"A roaring musical."—Atkinson, Times
ETHEL MERMAN in
PANAMA HATTIE
COLE PORTER Songs
46 St. TH., W. of B'y. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

"A Perfect Musical."—Walter Winchell
William GAXTON Vera ZORINA Victor MOORE
LOUISIANA PURCHASE
with IRENE BORDONI
Music and Lyrics by Irving Berlin
Book by MORRIE RYSKIND
IMPERIAL, W. 45 St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

"Witty, lively, friendly and topical."—J. B. B., The Christian Science Monitor
HOLLYWOOD THEATRE ALLIANCE presents
MEET THE PEOPLE
An Intimate Topical Musical Revue
MANSFIELD Theat., West 47th St. CI. 5-5357
Evgs. Incl. Sun. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 55c-$2.20

"GREAT FUN."—Anderson, Journal-Amer.
MAX GORDON presents
MY SISTER EILEEN
A New Comedy by
JOSEPH FIELDS and JEROME CHODOROV
Based on the stories by RUTH McKENNEY
Staged by GEORGE S. KAUFMAN
BILTMORE THEA., 47th St. West of B'way. CI. 6-9353
EVGS. 8:40. MATS. WED. & SAT. 2:40

JANE DWIGHT DEERE WIMAN presents
COWL OLD ACQUAINTANCE
A New Comedy by JOHN VAN DRUTEN
with Kent Smith PEGGY WOOD
Directed by Auriol Lee
MOROSCO Thea., W. 45th St. CI. 6-8230. Evgs. 8:40
Matinees WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY at 2:40

"A highly prized playgoing experience."—J. B., The Christian Science Monitor
ETHEL BARRYMORE in
THE CORN IS GREEN
NATIONAL Theatre, 41st. W. of Broadway. PE. 6-8226
Evgs. 8:40. $1.10 to $3.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

The Theatre Guild and Gilbert Miller present
HELEN HAYES MAURICE EVANS
in WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE'S Comedy
TWELFTH NIGHT
ST. JAMES Thea., West 44th Street. Evgs. 8:40
Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 326 Seats All Parts, $1.10.

LOEW'S STATE and ORPHEUM
35c 'till 1 P. M. plus 3c Def. Tax
ARIZONA
JEAN ARTHUR
WILLIAM HOLDEN
Plus
"ANGELS OVER BROADWAY"
D. Fairbanks, Jr.—R. Hayworth

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Fred Astaire
Paulette Goddard, Artie Shaw & Band
"SECOND CHORUS"
Also "Michael Shayne, Private Detective"

BOSTON (STAGE)

PLYMOUTH—Opens Tonight
MATINEE THURSDAY
INA CLAIRE—PHILIP MERIVALE
in S. N. Behrman's New Play
'THE TALLEY METHOD'
DIRECTED BY HERMAN SHUMLIN
Evgs 55c to $2.75 Thurs.-Sat. Mats. 55c to $2.20

LAST WEEKS
CIVIC Repertory Theatre. Phone Com. 4420 | Evgs. 8:30 | Mats. 2:30
LIFE WITH FATHER
WITH
Dorothy GISH and Louis CALHERN
Evgs. $1.—$2.50. Wed. Sat. Mats. $1.—$2. plus tax
GOOD SEATS AT BOX OFFICE, FILENE'S AND JORDAN'S FOR ALL PERFORMANCES

BOSTON

ICE FOLLIES of 1941
NOW
Evgs. 8:30 - Mats. Sat. & Sun. 2:30
thru JAN. 19
Res. Seats $1.10
$1.65 - $2.20 Tax Incl.
Admission 55c
No Phone Orders
Tickets also at Arena, Jordan's and Filene's
ALL NEW! featuring BESS EHRHARDT, EVELYN CHANDLER, SHIPSTAD and JOHNSON, 25 Big Acts
BOSTON GARDEN

Managers of theaters advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

Something Behind Dartmouth Coach Job—College Hockey Double-Header at Arena

Tuss McLaughry Signed To Coach Big Green Team

BULLETIN

HANOVER, N. H., Jan. 14 (AP)— William H. McCarter, Director of Athletics at Dartmouth College, announced today that De Ormond "Tuss" McLaughry, football coach at Brown University, had been engaged to succeed Earl Blaik as gridiron mentor.

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

What is holding up the appointment of a Dartmouth football coach? There are plenty of bids for the post and certainly some of them are capable molders of football players and teams. It was expected, following the National Collegiate A. A. meeting and gathering of grid coaches in New York, that Bill McCarter, Dartmouth Athletic Director, would have some word.

Since there is no lack of talent applying for the Dartmouth post, there might be internal variance of opinion as to which of the many candidates is the logical man. Without any conclusive evidence we are inclined to believe that influence and petty theories are interfering with the good judgement of certain individuals.

Need Lone Decision

Somehow we think that if the decision were to rest in the hands of the Athletic Director alone, a new football coach would be mapping out plans for spring training now. Instead of Earl "Red" Blaik, former Dartmouth coach signed by West Point, still supplying material for columnists, the new Big Green mentor would now be occupying space in New England papers which rightly belongs to the New England institution.

About every football coach in the East and Mid-West has been mentioned at one time or another for the post. Locally, the nearest individual of repute who is most capable of handling the Dartmouth coaching role is seemingly the victim of the aforementioned influence. There is nothing about coaching Dartmouth football that De Ormond "Tuss" McLaughry cannot handle.

Sports Columnist Objects

Although the information comes to hand in a manner that could not be proved, the source is reliable enough to make good reading. It would seem that McLaughry would have been signed on the line quite a spell ago and he would have been established at Hanover now if it were not for the opposition provided by a certain sports columnist who once wore the Big Green football paraphernalia. The reasons for taking an opposite stand may be justifiable, but the gridiron record of the man cannot be involved in such objections.

Graduate committee and advisory alumni councils can be as harmful to college athletic progress as the so-called "howling alumni" and Monday morning "quarterbacks."

Tuss McLaughry would make an ideal Dartmouth grid coach. He has influence and is an executive officer in the Coaches' Association, and is a nationally known football figure, particularly since he coached the college All-Stars to victory over the N. Y. Giant pro team last fall and his record at Brown is not to be overlooked.

He knows the ins and the outs of the Ivy League, he has had big teams at Brown such as the "Iron Men" of 1926, who went undefeated and only tied once, and the undefeated eleven of 1928, and he has carried on capably when material was scarce and below standard. He is popular with his fellow coaches and always has a favorable press.

Wide World

Tuss McLaughry

There is a possibility that Dartmouth might do better than to employ McLaughry, but the Big Green certainly will not go far wrong in trusting the gridiron fortunes to him. McLaughry played football at Michigan State and Westminster, graduating from the last named in 1915.

New England Coach

He coached at Westminster in 1916, 1918, and 1921, and went to Amherst in 1922, where he coached through 1925. In 1926 he went to Brown and has held that post since. Most all of his coaching has been done here in New England and he can truly be classed a New Englander today.

McLaughry's double wing style of play and fancy ball handling in the backfield would lend a bit of spice to much-needed color in the staggering "Ivy League."

Figure Skaters To Compete In Boston Jan. 30

Taking its place, according to the United States Chamber of Commerce, as the third ranking sport, in the matter of sales of equipment and number participating, figure skating will be presented in its most attractive and most highly competitive form when the national competitions of the United States Figure Skating Association come to Boston the last two days of this month and the first day of next month. Held in the huge new rink, on Soldiers Field Road, of The Skating Club of Boston, these "Nationals," so termed by skaters everywhere, will bring to Boston the leading figure skaters of America, all of them closely matched and offering a sports competition perhaps unsurpassed.

To Seat 1,200

The large club house and arena of The Skating Club of Boston, easily reached by either trolley or automobile out Soldiers Field Road or via Western Avenue in Brighton near Harvard Stadium, is this week being equipped for seating approximately 1,200 persons and opportunity will thus be given the public to view these stirring sports events.

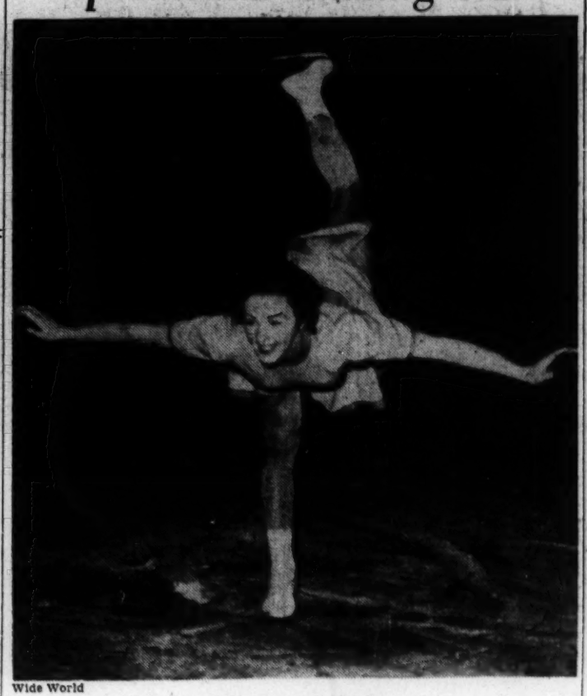
It is confidently expected that The Skating Club of Boston will be able to at least hold its own in the matter of retaining or acquiring national titles, a feat at which it appears to have been singularly adroit, for in 20 years of competition, the local club has held the national titles no less than 16 times. This year the successors to the famous Joan Tozzer-M. Bernard Fox team must be selected, for they have retired from competition. The Skating Club presents at least one pair of skaters, Dorothy Glazier and Michael Driscoll, both of Brookline, who are regarded as certain contenders for this title.

Local Talent

In the Senior championships, singles, the local club also will have excellent chances of winning with Dorothy Glazier, Gretchen Merrill, Roberta Jenks, and perhaps others taking part in these events. In the Junior singles, Betsy Nichols also of The Skating Club, as well as Ruth Flint and others are regarded as highly as any competitors listed. One of the girl champions certain to be outstanding who represents an outside club is Caroline Brandt, who is already here and working daily at The Skating Club. Miss Brandt is a member of the Cleveland Skating Club. Competitors are coming also from such far distant points as Los Angeles, San Francisco, Oakland, Minneapolis, St. Paul, St. Louis, New Orleans, Houston, Miami, Indianapolis, and other metropolitan centers where figure skating has become the vogue. New York City will, of course, send several contestants.

The events begin at 8:30 o'clock Thursday morning, Jan. 30, and continue almost without interruption through three days. The Friday events begin at 9 a. m. and those on Saturday at 10 a. m.

Spectacular Skating Star



Wide World

Evelyn Chandler

No woman skater in professional skate shows can surpass the thrilling jumps and splits that play a feature part in the skating of Miss Chandler, who is appearing nightly at the Boston Garden in the "Ice Follies of 1941."

Ice Follies Open With Liveliest Skating Show

Scintillating with a cast as star-filled as the Milky Way, the Ice Follies of 1941, which opened last night at the Boston Garden to continue through Sunday, roused a capacity crowd of some 15,000 spectators to spontaneous rounds of applause with one of the liveliest skating shows since the musicals became of "ice age."

It was a show that had everything from a precision ensemble comparable to the famous Rockettes of Radio City Music Hall to some of the finest skating talent to be found, in the graceful exhibitions of Bess Ehrhardt and the spectacular acrobatic skating of popular Evelyn Chandler.

No Let-Down

Nor was there any let-down in between, with the hilarious comedy numbers of Shipstad and Johnson, Frick and Frack, Heinie Brock, Les Hamilton, and the McKellen Brothers to keep the spectators well on the edge of their seat—if not in the aisles. Little opportunity for nap-taking was afforded either in the stunt skating of Harris Legg, who, constumed as a Modern Mercury, vaulted eleven "torpedoes" and jumped through a hoop that not only flamed with no little real fire, but revolved over and over at the same time.

Insistent applause called Evelyn Chandler back to the ice time and again for more of those whirling Arabian cartwheels and flying split-jumps that make her one of the most exciting performers on ice.

Rhythm and Grace

The skating of Bess Ehrhardt is of a less spectacular variety, but possesses those lovely qualities of rhythm and grace that characterize the fine art of the one and only Sonja Henie.

As always, the laugh numbers drew the loudest and longest tribute from the audience, deservedly perhaps, since only experts can cut the clever, ridiculous capers of comedians on skates. That gravity-defying pair, Frick and Frack, put on an act that was fast, funny and full of the unexpected. Shipstad and Johnson were equally amusing, while the ever popular Heinie Brock as Pedro would have stopped the show if the determined master of ceremonies had not finally put a stop to encores and applause by firmly carrying on the show with the next number.

First Laughs

The acrobatic comedy team of McKellen Brothers was enthusiastically encored, and Les Hamilton as the "classic" Diana brought the first laughs of the show.

Murray and Sheldon Galbraith, newcomers to the Follies, pleased in a synchro-skating number, and Roy Shipstad, as always, drew gasps from the crowd with his dizzy spins and swift spread-eagles.

As to the ensemble, it is a far cry from the early days of the first ice shows when the chorus teetered precariously on the unfamiliar skates, never quite sure that it would come out right in the routines. With the "Follettes," the spectators can sit back and devote their concern entirely to the income tax while the ensemble executes gorgeous and difficult numbers with complete precision.

With the fame preceding it, the Follies is already a virtual sell out for the entire week, the remaining tickets fast disappearing, according to latest Garden box office reports.

Terrier Fives Face W. P. I. In Games Tonight

An undefeated Worcester Polytechnic Institute basketball five is due in Boston tonight and is favored to make Boston University its fifth straight victim at the B. U. gym on St. Botolph Street.

Coach Mel Collard has been forced to revamp his starting Terrier line-up, due to the absence of two of his stars—Walter Williams, center and high scorer, and Cliff Fitzpatrick, right forward and third high scorer. Starting for B. U. tonight in their place will be Dudley Purbeck at center and Jim Cassidy at right forward. Purbeck was moved to center from the starting right guard position, and Howard Mitchell will answer the whistle in the rear court.

The other two Terrier starters will be Capt. George Pantano and Charlie Thomas, who are the only two remaining in their regular positions. The loss of Williams and Fitzpatrick, in addition to George Radulski and Bill DeMeritt, first-string reserves, resulted in B. U.'s first defeat of the season last Saturday night at Clark. Their absence again tonight might easily explain a Terrier defeat, for W. P. I. has already defeated Bates, Northeastern, Assumption, and Tufts.

Like the varsity, Coach Al Kawal's freshmen will be handicapped by a lack of players, as five of the squad of 11 will be unavailable tonight. In consequence, the yearlings are expected to lose their first game in five starts to the W. P. I. freshmen.

Colby Ice Team In Three League Games This Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WATERVILLE, Maine, Jan. 14—With the heaviest week of the season coming up, the Colby hockey team has a chance to take the lead in the New England Intercollegiate Hockey League by winning from Bowdoin on Wednesday, Boston University on Friday, and Northeastern on Saturday.

The three games to date have seen the Colby icemen lose a 4-2 decision to the non-conference Dartmouth team, and skate roughshod over Bowdoin 10-1 and University of New Hampshire 6-1.

Over the years, Colby hockey teams under Coach Ellsworth W. Millett have won the reputation of being some of the best small college sextets in the country and have won six State championships out of the last eight completed seasons. With no seniors in the first string line-up, the prospects are good for next year as well.

Slated by Coach Millett to start against Bowdoin tomorrow are: l. w., Ernest G. Weidul, Dedham, Mass.; c, Joseph R. Wallace, New Haven, Conn.; r. w., Robert I. Johnson, Brockton, Mass.; l. d., Alton G. Laliberte, Waterville; r. d., Richard E. Hayward, Brockton, Mass.; g., Capt. Edward F. Loring, Framingham, Mass.

Eagles Rate as Favorites Over Terrier Six Tonight

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

For the second time during this academic year, Boston University will send a varsity sports team against a team from Boston College, and for the second time this year will find itself facing an uphill battle.

Last fall Coach Pat Hanley's football eleven marched into Fenway Park for an unsuccessful try at Coach Frank Leahy's Sugar Bowl specialists. Tonight at the Arena, Coach Sid Borofsky—who is taking the place of the absent Waylie Vaughan—will pit his varsity puck chasers against those of Coach John "Snooks" Kelly, and the results should be relatively the same. In a second game tonight, Northeastern will face M. I. T.

If it were possible to match just the starting six men over the 60 minutes of play, B. U. would have a slight chance of upsetting the Eagles. But in hockey, as in most other contact sports, it is depth which counts, and the B. C. sextet has that depth.

In regard to the starting players for both teams, B. C. must be given the edge. The Eagles possess five skaters in their opening line-up which could make any college squad in the country—and more than one of them would soon prove himself outstanding. The Terriers, on the other hand, have a better-than-average first line, along with an average defense. Of the five only one—little Johnny Chambers at right wing — might stand a chance of crashing the B. C. line-up had be gone to Newton to college instead of to the big new building on Commonwealth Avenue.

Scoring Record

Along with Chambers on the Terriers' first line are Capt. Pete Brown at center and Bud Hines at left wing. This line has accounted for 29 of the 32 B. U. goals in six games this season, and for 62 of the 68 points for goals and assists rung up by the whole team. On defense will be Bill Shoemaker and Howard Blasenak, and in goal will be Henry Sullivan. It is possible that Shoemaker, considered the outstanding point on the team, will give way tonight to George Neilson, a sophomore, because of illness.

The Eagles will counter with their first line of Al "Fishy" Dumond, Ray Chaisson, and Capt. Johnny Pryor, with Larry Houle and Bob Mee at defense, and Hugh Sharkey in goal. Beyond these men are three more good forward lines and another good set of defensemen. Despite the heavy farovitism being laid on the Eagles, they may find themselves with a job on their hands if they are not able to muster full strength this evening. Several of Coach Kelly's outstanding players have not been able to practice, although it is hoped they will be able to don their skates tonight.

In just one department Boston University may be said to rate an edge over Boston College, and that is in goal. Neither Sullivan nor Sharkey is what might be considered a good college goalie, but of the two—all other things, such as the caliber of the skaters in front of them, being equal—Sullivan could be counted on to kick out more pucks than Sharkey.

This game, as well as the Northeastern-M. I. T. contest which follows, will count in the New England Intercollegiate League standing. A victory for the Eagles would send them out in front, even though the averages are figured on percentages rather than points. B. C., B. U., and Colby are tied with a 1.000 per cent average. B. U. has won three games, to two apiece for B. C. and Colby.

Huskies Favored

In the second game Northeastern will be favored to hand M. I. T. another defeat, although by not so great a margin as the 14-2 score the Huskies ran up in the first meeting between the two sextets. Northeastern has seemed to lose much of its potency with the absence of Eddie Barry, who is now playing for the Boston Olympics. Barry was the best playmaker on the team, even though he operated from left wing.

Coach Herb Gallagher will start Fred Cusick, George Ross, and Carl Westlund as forwards, Lou Cunningham and Chauncey Del Grosso at defense, and either Don Hansis or Paul Cleary in goal. Coach George Owen will counter with Bill Cadogan, Johnny Arnold, and Walter Blanchard on the forward line, Dick Small and Dave Christison at defense, and Jim Gordon in the nets. Beyond these players, Owen has just four more men for substitutes.

Probable Line-ups

Boston University		Boston College
Hines, lw		rw, Pryor
P. Brown, c		c, Chaisson
Chambers, rw		lw, Dumond
Nelson, ld		rd, Mee
Shoemaker, rd		ld, Houle
Sullivan, g		g, Sharkey

B. U. spares: Breeyear, Blasenak, McArthur, W. Brown, Bott, Davidson, Dewhurst, Pollard, Farrell, Fitzgerald.

B. C. spares: Powers, W. Boudreau, Babine, Maguire, Cusnin, Skene, Sullivan, McLaughlin, Arone, J. Boudreau, Flynn, Clark, Carlin.

Northeastern		M. I. T.
Cusick, lw		rw, Cadogan
Ross, c		c, Arnold
Westlund, rw		lw, Blanchard
Del Grosso, ld		rd, Small
Cunningham, rd		ld, Christison
Hansis, g		g, Gordon

Northeastern spares: Carder, Fernberg, Hutchinson, Baumsiegle, Chipman, Bell, McKinnon, DeMontier.

M. I. T. spares: Waller, Hart, Edmunds, Phaneuf.

First game face-off (B. U.-B. C.) at 8 p. m.

Harvard Swimmers to Face Good Brown Team Tomorrow

The undefeated Harvard varsity swimming team will meet its strongest test to date when it faces Brown University in the Harvard Pool at the Indoor Athletic Building in Cambridge tomorrow night at 8:45. The undefeated Harvard freshman team will meet the strong Brown freshmen in a preliminary meet at 7:30.

Paced by three outstanding swimmers, Co-Captains Bob Schaper and George Gibbons, and Sophomore Sherm Carter, Brown will be out to make up for the 42-33 defeat handed it by Harvard a year ago and will attempt to repeat its 38-37 upset win over Harvard in 1939.

Third in Nationals

Co-captain Schaper won both the 50 and 100-yard freestyle races against Harvard in 1939 and last year won the 50 and was second to Harvard's brilliant Eric Cutler in the 100. Schaper placed third in the national intercollegiate 100-yard freestyle race last year with a time of 52.6 seconds. He is entered in both the 50 and 100 and will be favored to win both races.

George Gibbons won the 440 from Harvard last year and was second to Cutler in that event in 1939. He is a splendid distance swimmer and also is good in the breaststroke. Coach Leo Barry will use him in any of the 220 and 440-yard freestyle and 200-yard breaststroke races tomorrow night.

Sherm Carter won both the 100 and 50-yard free style races and anchored the winning relay team in the Harvard-Brown freshman meet a year ago. Carter, who holds a number of Exeter records, was considered a great prospect when he entered Yale three years ago. However, he did not compete in intercollegiate meets at Yale and transferred to Brown after one year at New Haven. He is capable of a 24-second 50 and a 53-second 100.

Harvard Favored

Harvard will be a slight favorite to defeat Brown because it has a better balanced team, even though it cannot match the individual accomplishments of Carter, Gibbons, and Schaper. Harvard has defeated M. I. T., the Harvard Alumni, and Columbia this season. Capt. Fran Powers placed first in both the 100 and 220-yard free style races as the Crimson opened its Eastern Intercollegiate League season with a 45-30 victory over Columbia at New York last Saturday. Coach Harold Ulen of Harvard can use Powers in any of the 50, 100, and 220-yard free-style races. In either the 100 or 50, he may push Schaper or Carter to record time.

Darcy Curwen, a sophomore who stroked the winning freshman crew against Yale last June, stood out in the Columbia meet with a second to Powers in the 220 and a first in the 440. He probably will be matched against Gibbons in these two races tomorrow night and a close race is anticipated each time. Another close race is expected in the 200-yard breast stroke where sophomore J. A. Burgess of Brown, who won this event against the Harvard freshmen a year ago, will be matched against Roger Willcox and Max Kraus of Harvard.

Bosworth Back

The return to action of letterman Art Bosworth, who has not swum to date because of other activities, is expected to give Harvard preponderant strength in the back stroke, inasmuch as Bill Drucker, who took first against Columbia in this event, will also swim against Brown. Other Harvard entries include Shaw McCutcheon, who placed first against Columbia, and Bill Patterson in the dive, veteran Lonnie Stowell, Dave Stearns, and Ed McNitt in the freestyle events.

The swimming meets tomorrow are the last big athletic events at Harvard before the mid-year examination period. In the only other events this week, the various squash racquets teams will compete in Massachusetts League events and several members of the varsity and freshman track and field teams will compete in the Boston Y. M. C. A. meet at the Boston Garden on Saturday night. The varsity track team held an informal practice meet with the members of the Tufts team in Briggs Cage this afternoon.

Sports Around the Hub

Indiana vs. Princeton Again

Local track fans still have a vivid picture of the sensational one-mile relay duel between Indiana and Princeton in the final race of last winter's Prout Games at the Boston Garden. With Ed Hedges, Bob Hope, Roy Cochran and Campell Kane carrying the baton, the Hoosiers won in the fast time of 3m. 24.7s. Big Ed Burrows, who anchored the Tiger quartet, led Kane at the start of the final quarter and fought off the tall Indianan's first challenge, but wilted before his spurt on the final lap. Kane fairly flew against the tape, with Burrows inches in the rear.

* * *

Bill Kenney, meet manager, announced today that his Hoosier-Tiger rivalry will be continued here one week from Saturday night in the 20th annual Prout carnival. Burrows and Kane will be back again, and the former is now I. C. 4-A. half-mile champion, having beaten Harvard's Jim Lightbody at the stadium last May. Roy Cochran, another Indiana mainstay, stepped out and won the V. F. W. invitation 600 last Saturday.

* * *

In Branch Rickey, the Hub baseball scribes have secured one of the outstanding after-dinner speakers in the sports world for their fifth annual banquet at the Copley-Plaza Jan. 30. This is a return engagement for the general manager of the St. Louis Cardinals, as he was the head speaker here two years ago. Unable to accept an invitation last year, he asked for a rain check and promised that he would attend in 1941.

* * *

Frank Leahy's B. C. Eagles will officially accept the Sugar Bowl trophy and 42 gold footballs at the fifth annual dinner of the Boston College Varsity Club Feb. 9, at the Hotel Statler. Several members of the Sugar Bowl committee will come here for the affair. The Varsity Club will hold a business meeting tomorrow evening at the University Club. It is planned to show the entire Sugar Bowl game in color moving pictures soon after the first of next month.

* * *

Shorts . . . The Bees have added another exhibition to their spring schedule . . . They will meet Bob Coleman's Evansville club at Evansville, Ind., on April 10, while en route home from San Antonio . . . That makes a total of 26 contests for Casey Stengel's hopefuls . . . New York sports writers banquet the Stevens Brothers this evening . . . The Chicago Cub roster is the first to reach this office . . . B. Loring Young will referee the coming Prout meet . . . Dit Clapper, with three goals and nine assists for a 12-point total, leads N. H. L. defensemen in scoring.

* * *

The Boston Yacht Club's 75th annual meeting is booked at the Rowe's Wharf Station the evening of Jan. 29. . . The card says dinner at seven and meeting at eight. . . Capt. Joseph A. Gainard of the City of Flint is the guest speaker . . . The Boston Y. M. C. A. holds its annual track and field meet this Saturday. . . Yankee contracts go out this week and several of the boys are due for reductions—perhaps Red Rolfe, Frank Crosetti and George Selkirk. . . Reminders: the American League movie at the City Club this evening and the National League picture at the Kenmore Hotel tomorrow noon. . . Bob Quinn is sponsoring a luncheon prior to the N. L. showing at the Kenmore.

* * *

The Rhode Island State basketball varsity, which won 19 games and lost only three last winter, already has run up seven straight triumphs. . . Stutz Modzelewski, who last winter established a New England college scoring record of 509 points in 22 contests, has averaged better than 22 points in each of the seven engagements to date . . . The ordinary eastern college team would be a push-over for a strong western or mid-western quintet, but Rhode Island State is a match for any team in the country. . . That recent Associated Press story, quoting Ted Williams as a very mild mannered young man with words of praise for the Red Sox and Dom Di Maggio, may be a hint that the 1940 problem child of Fenway Park has had time to think it over. . . Incidentally, Ted will be missed at the baseball writers' dinner this year. . . He hit a home run at the last one. . . Bruins leave for N. Y. tomorrow to play Rangers there Thursday.

Hockey Meeting

MONTREAL, Jan. 14 (AP)—Frank Calder, president of the National Hockey League, announced today a meeting of the board of governors will be held in New York tomorrow.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

National League

Detroit at New York Rangers.

American Association

Minneapolis at Omaha.

Last Night's Results

No games scheduled.

Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League

College	W	L	Gls	Fls	Pts. For	Pts. Agst
Cornell	2	0	32	26	90	49
Dartmouth	1	0	14	6	34	31
Harvard	0	1	11	9	31	34
Yale	0	1	9	7	25	30
Pennsylvania	0	1	7	10	24	51
Columbia	0	0	..	..	..	..
Princeton	0	0	..	..	..	..

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, Jan. 15

12:45 WMEX 1470kc

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Good Will Program.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., Washington news analyst.
7:15 p. m.—Tower News from the Christian Science Monitor, by recording.
7:30 p. m.—Inter-American Good Will Program.
9:00 p. m.—Harvard University Series.
9:45 p. m.—Special Democracy Series.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79mc), Tower News radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
7:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc), Tower News radiocast by recording.

For Wednesday, Jan. 15

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79mc), Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
7:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc), Reradiocast of Tower News, by recording.

Today on Short Waves

Berlin—6:15 p. m.—Philharmonic Concert. DJB, 15.20 meg., 19 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25m.

Moscow—7:00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.40 meg., 19m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.

Budapest—7:30 p. m.—"Concert Idyll," Hungarian Folk Songs; News in English. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8m.

Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJB, 15.20 meg., 19 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49 m.

Tokyo—8:40 p. m.—Light Music. JVZ 11.81 meg., 25.3 m.; JLG4, 15.16 meg., 19.8 m.

London—8:45 p. m.—Headline News: George Slocombe. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Berlin—9:30 p. m.—Along the Rockies. DJD, 11.77 meg. meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49 m.

London—10:00 p. m.—Dorothy Maybey marches, talk. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m ; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Rome—10:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.

Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49 m.

Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Hawaiian Music. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

London—11:15 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

London—11:30 p. m.—Late News Summary. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1470kc-WMEX-204m
3:00	Mary M. McBride	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Lawrence Salerno, piano	Sports and music
3:15	E. Conley, tenor	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Music: Duff Cooper	Sports and music
3:30	News Service: talk	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	Henry Cincone's Orch.	Sports and music
3:45	Around the Hub	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"	Henry Cincone's Orch.	Sports and music
4:00	"Portia Faces Life"	"Mother o' Mine"	"Backstage Wife": sk.	"Hits and Encores"	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	"We, the Abbotts"	Club Matinee: Variety	"Stella Dallas":	"Sidewalk Cafe": music	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	"Hilltop House"	Mrs. F. D. Roosevelt	"Lorenzo Jones"	Network speakers	Novachord solos
4:45	"Kate Hopkins"	Music: News	"Young Widder Brown"	"The Johnson Family"	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	The Goldbergs	Jack Dalton, songs	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror: talk
5:15	The O'Neills	Ireene Wicker, story	"Lone Journey"	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:30	Rhythm Rendezvous	Rakov's Orchestra	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix": sketch	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan's Sports	Five Star News
6:00	News: Edwin Hill	News: music: weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight"	Radio Review
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	"Swing Serenade"	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dinner Music
6:30	Paul Sullivan	"Shall We Waltz"	Musical Rendezvous	News Service	Dinner Music
6:45	"The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	"R. F. D. Melodies"	Memory Lane	Sports, Frank Fallon
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Fred Socarras' Orch.
7:15	Lanny Ross, songs	"Mr. Keen": drama	Newsroom of the Air	Mickey Albert's Orch.	Five Star News
7:30	Helen Mencken in	"Musico": song guessing	Serenaders: music	"Concert Miniatures"	WMEX Drama Shop:
7:45	"Second Husband"	contest	"Confidentially Yours"	"Concert Miniatures"	"Essays in Drama"
8:00	"Court of Missing	Ben Bernie's Musical	Ray Blocks' Orchestra:	Wythe Williams	Russian Choir
8:15	Heirs": drama	Quiz: soloists	vocalists	Howard O. Hunter, talk	"Plantation Echoes"
8:30	"First Nighter":	"Uncle Jim's Question	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Antonini Concert Series	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
8:45	sketch: E. Davis	Bee": quiz	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Antonini Concert Series	"Waltz Time"
9:00	"We, the People":	"Grand Central Station":	Frank Crumit and Julia	"Mystery Hall": dra-	Variety Hour
9:15	interviews: music	dramatic sketch	Sanderson's Quiz	matic show	Variety Hour
9:30	"Professor Quiz"	News: "Inner Sanctum"	"Fibber McGee and	Morton Gould's Orches-	Variety Hour
9:45	"Professor Quiz"	dramatic sketch	Molly": music	tra: soloist	Variety Hour
10:00	Glenn Miller's Orch.	"Fires of History"	Bob Hope Variety Show:	Raymond Gram Swing	Five Star News
10:15	"Invitation to	Norman Thomas	guests; orchestra	News Service	George MacFarland's Or.
10:30	Learning"	Meet Edward Weeks:	"Uncle Walter's Doz-	Leo Conrad's Orchestra	George MacFarland's Or.
10:45	News of the World	Lou's Adam's guest	house": comedy	"Sentimental Concert"	Guy Lombardo's Orch.
11:00	Weather: news	News: music: weather	News Service	J. B. Priestly	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
11:15	Masterworks of	Woody Herman's Orch.	Local news: weather	Bobby Byrnes' Orchestra	Kay Kyser's Orchestra
11:30	Music: records	Will Bradley's Orchestra	Emil Coleman's Orch.	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	Day's End
11:45	Dance orchestra	Will Bradley's Orchestra	Emil Coleman's Orch.	Dick Jurgen's Orch.	Five Star News

Wednesday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1470kc-WMEX-204m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; "Musical Clock"	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	"Double V Ranch"	Musical Clock: News	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Music: news	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45	News: weather	News: weather	"Good Morning"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00	News of Europe	News reports	News Service	Eight Bells	Five Star News
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Musical Clock	Weather; News; Music	Morning Watch	"Musical Timetable"
8:30	"Rowdy's Revue"	News: Musical Clock	"Musical Roundup"	Andrew Jacobson's	"Musical Timetable"
8:45	"Lover's Lane"	Musical Clock	"Musical Roundup"	Rhythms	"Musical Timetable"
9:00	"Treat Time"	News; "As You Like It"	Dramatized News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15	American School of	"Breakfast Time": trans.	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30	the Air	The Breakfast Club	"Just About Time"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Radio Review
9:45	Bachelor's Children	The Breakfast Club	"Julia Blake": sketch	"Choir Loft": organ	Radio Review
10:00	By Kathleen Norris	Arthur Godfrey	"This Small Town"	New England Cupboard	Studio Speaker
10:15	"Myrt and Marge"	"Vic and Sade": comedy	Hank Lawson's Knights	"Melody Strings"	Garden Ramblers
10:30	"Stepmother": sk.	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"Ellen Randolph": sk.	"Musical Calisthenics"	"Going Shopping With
10:45	WEEI Food Fair	"Frank and Julia"	"The Guiding Light"	"25 Years Ago Today"	You"
11:00	Charlie & Jessie, sk.	Mildred W. Carlson	"The Man I Married"	News	"Letter-Quest" with John
11:15	"Martha Webster"	"The Voice of a City"	"Against the Storm"	"Singing Strings"	Kiley and Jay McMaster
11:30	"Big Sister": sketch	"Harvey and Dell"	"The Road of Life"	Studio Speaker	Ann Nikro, pianist
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather: Musicale	"David Harum": sketch	Highlights, Halftones	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News talk: Georgia Mae	"The Citadel"	News	"Rhythm Revue"
12:16	"Girl Marries"	songs: Stocks: Music	"Musical Roundup"	Agricultural talk	"Rhythm Revue"
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	Leaders in Dance Time	Italian music program	Sports; Weather; Music
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: Speeches;	Leaders in Dance Time	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Walter Blaufuss' Orch.	News Service	"Is Anybody Home?"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	"Woman in White"	"The Mikado"	Carnival	Recorded BBC News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	Right to Happiness	Agricultural News	Marjorie Mills, house-	Francis Craig's Orch	Religious Program
1:45	"Road of Life"	News: Weather	hold talk	"The Cheer Up Gang"	Religious Program
2:00	Dramatic sketch	Hum & Strum: trans.	Betty Crocker	Cedric Foster, News	"Sing Song Time"
2:15	"Joyce Jordan": sk.	"Modern Music Box"	"Grimm's Daughter": sk.	"Highlights U. S. Army"	Albert May, baritone
2:30	Helen Mencken in	Network speakers	"Valiant Lady": sketch.	Boston Garden Club	Howard Barlow's Orch.
2:45	"Home of the Brave"	Network speakers	"Light of the World"	School of the Air	News Service
3:00	Mary M. McBride	Orphans of Divorce: sk.	"Mary Marlin": sketch.	Edna O'Dell and piano	Studio orchestra
3:15	E. Conley, tenor	Honeymoon Hill: sketch.	"Ma Perkins": sketch.	The Islanders	Studio orchestra
3:30	News: Movie talk	John's Other Wife: sk.	Pepper Young's Family	El Paseo Troubadours	Studio orchestra
3:45	Don Artiste	Just Plain Bill: sketch	"Vic and Sade": sketch.	El Paseo Troubadours	Studio orchestra
4:00	"Portia Blake"	"Mother o' Mine"	"Backstage Wife": sk.	"Hits and Encores"	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	"We, the Abbotts"	"Susan Be Smooth"	"Stella Dallas": serial	Henry Cincone's Orch.	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	"Hilltop House"	"Susan Be Smooth"	"Lorenzo Jones": drama	The Cavanaughs	Marion Jenkins, Contralto
4:45	"Kate Hopkins"	Edgar A. Guest: News	"Young Widder Brown"	The Johnson Family	Comic Page Club
5:00	"The Goldbergs"	Jack Dalton, songs	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror": Speaker
5:15	"The O'Neills"	Superman, juvenile sk.	"Lone Journey": sketch.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	Rhythm

Trojans Meeting Stanford Five for the Southern Division Title This Week End

Southern California Teams Dominating Sport Picture

Pacific Coast Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—If their performance last week end is any criterion, you might just as well hand the Southern California Trojan casaba tossers their second consecutive Pacific Coast Basketball Conference title right now. And save a lot of time.

The Trojans, after stepping all over the University of California at Los Angeles Bruins 56-35, are all set to meet Stanford—rated as "the team to beat" for the Southern Division title—at Palo Alto this week end.

It is understood that small craft storm warning flags started waving all over the Cardinal campus after receiving news of the way S. C. ran rough-shod over Joe Bruin.

Although every one of the Trojan quintet was clicking in the latest game, it was Capt. Jack Lippert who won the accolade of the crowd. His shots—from all angles, from all distances, and with either hand—were nothing short of sensational.

Just so he wouldn't hog the entire show, Lippert fed the melon repeatedly to his team mates, paving the way for their scores and also did a bang-up job guarding Jackie Robinson, that Bruin bogey man, who, incidentally, was able to drop in a total of 12 points when Captain Jack wasn't looking.

* * *

The Trojans seem to run things into the ground. While the abovementioned trouncing was in progress, the U. S. C. ice hockey team defeated the Bruin skimmers 10-2, deciding the Pacific Coast Intercollegiate winter sports championship, as well as launching the California Hockey Association schedule.

At Yosemite several weeks ago S. C. won from California 4-0 and Ucla defeated Loyola 4-2, but rain (yes, we have it out here occasionally) prevented the Trojans and Bruins from meeting in the finals. As a result, Yosemite officials decided to make this week's game at the local Polar Palace the championship contest.

S. C.'s skaters had no difficulty at all throughout the entire evening. They started off with three quick goals and kept right on rolling along.

* * *

The 20th Century-Fox A. A. U. basketball team is on the high seas bound for Manila for 10 scheduled games in the Philippines.

The members of the defending Southern California championship team will return March 10, six days before entering the national A. A. U. tournament at Denver.

* * *

Getting all set for this season's play, moguls of the Pacific Coast and the new California baseball leagues have scheduled individual meetings for this week.

President W. C. Tuttle of the regular Coast setup said his meeting would be held at Oakland Jan. 14 to "clear the way for spring training."

Junior—or the new California Class C pro league—will meet at San Jose to select officers, other than president, adopt a constitution, create a schedule, and dispose of other routine business.

Bill Schroeder, director of the Helms Athletic Foundation, already has been made president of the league.

He said the salary limit for each of the clubs would be $1,550 per month for 14 players, excluding the manager. The players will range in age from 17 to 21 years.

* * *

Cinder path experts are enthusiastic over the possibilities of LeRoy Weed, Trojan distance runner.

Because of the graduation of Louie Zamperini of the Trojans and Paul Moore of Stanford it is believed that Weed will be the fair-haired boy of the entire Coast. If Coach Dean Cromwell has anything to do with it—and he does—Weed will be just that.

Sports Spurts: Friends of Ted Shipkey, former Stanford star and Los Angeles City College coach, were pleased this week with the announcement that the University of New Mexico had increased his salary for next season. The fine showing of his team during the last gridiron season and the fact that he was given an attractive offer by the University of Colorado undoubtedly were responsible for the gesture. . . . It is expected that the 72-hole medal play tournament at Griffith Park Jan. 15 to 18 will draw one of the largest amateur fields of the winter season. It is open to both men and women. . . . Ted Schroeder, national tennis doubles champ, has transferred from U. S. C. to Stanford.—**A. S., 3d.**

Dodson Wins Oakland Open After Triple Tie Play-Off

OAKLAND, Calif., Jan. 14 (AP)—Golf's professional bigwigs moved over a space today to squeeze another celebrity into a seat at the head table.

Leonard Dodson, born in the Ozarks, receipted for $1,200 and the title of 1941 champion of the Oakland $5,000 72-hole open tournament.

The ex-Springfield, Mo., caddy, now professional at the Kansas City Country Club, accomplished the feat the hard way. He knocked over tough competitors in a triple tie play-off.

Proving that his assertion of never having lost a play-off was no idle talk, Dodson trudged through a rainstorm yesterday and shot a one-over-par 71 for the Sequoyah course to defeat Ben Hogan and E. J. "Dutch" Harrison in the 18-hole anti-climax to the tournament. Dodson posted a 35-36 against par 35-35.

Hogan 74

Hogan, White Plains, N. Y., shotmaster who was leading money winner of 1940 and the play-off favorite, carded a 34-40—74.

Harrison, the long-legged Little Rock, Ark., entry who set the pace for the second and third rounds of the tournament, struggled with an unruly putter and wound up with a 37-39—76.

The second-place finish earned Hogan $750. Harrison pocketed $550.

The trio tied at 276 for the four rounds ending Sunday.

Dodson, a natural comic, who has traveled the winter tournament circuit unsung for years, looked at the tie count and announced:

"It's all over but the shouting. I never lost a play-off yet."

When the three sloshed into the clubhouse last night Dodson had made good. He whipped two better-known players in one of the best rounds ever played around here under such conditions.

It was Dodson's fourth play-off victory in a comparatively brief career as a pro. He defeated Harry Cooper in the play-off of the 1936 St. Petersburg, Fla., open and the following year won similarly from Horton Smith in the Hollywood, Fla., open and from Bruce Coultart in the Philadelphia open.

Heavy Rain

The final round was played in a rainstorm that flooded greens and fairways and finally chased a group of spectators to cover.

"I must have duck in me," Dodson wisecracked. "The rain didn't bother me at all. If it rains in the San Francisco tournament this week, maybe I'll have some more good fortune."

Miami Amateur

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 14 (AP)—Big Jim Ferrier, Australian open champion, and Dick Chapman of New York, the United States amateur kingpin, moved into the first round of the Miami Biltmore amateur golf tournament as co-favorites today.

Ferrier tied the competitive amateur course record of par 71 in winning the medal yesterday. Chapman was two strokes higher but is at his best in the hand-to-hand matches.

The Australian, low amateur in the recent $10,000 Miami open, encountered R. I. Stevens of Miami, who qualified with 81, in the opening round.

Chapman faced Ab Johnston of Coral Gables, another 81-shooter.

George Dawson of Chicago, fourth among the qualifiers with 74, moved against Bruno Minkley of Boston.

Miami's golfing policeman, Earl Christiansen, scored a medal 74 and was matched against Louis Anderson of Wisconsin Dells, Wis. Anderson and Minkley qualified with 81's.

Eastern Hockey League

Championship Series

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Washington	20	6	3	138	89	43
Baltimore	18	9	5	112	92	41
Atlantic City	15	13	3	123	122	33
Boston	12	16	2	94	111	26
River Vale	11	20	1	104	125	23
New York	11	22	0	113	145	22

Boardwalk Cup Series

Baltimore	9	2	1	54	32	19
Washington	6	3	1	47	39	13
Atlantic City	6	5	0	43	42	12
Boston	5	4	1	31	36	11
River Vale	3	3	1	43	40	7
New York	3	11	0	31	61	6

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Baseball School Starts Ball Rolling

Wide World

Ossie Bluege, Artie O'Priso and John Brodie

WEST PALM BEACH, Fla.—Ossie Bluege, coach of the Washington Senators, shows boys how to tag a man sliding into base during a session of the baseball college here recently.

High School Coach Given Buckeye Job

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 14 (AP)—A high school coach, Paul E. Brown, today was appointed head football coach at Ohio State University, the nation's fifth largest college.

The Massillon, Ohio, mentor was selected unanimously by the University's Athletic Board just 28 days after Coach Francis A. Schmidt, famed exponent of razzle dazzle football, and his entire staff resigned.

Attracted Crowds

Brown, whose colorful teams gained him national recognition, also is an expert at football legerdemain and in the past few years Massillon games attracted greater crowds than any Ohio college with the exception of State.

The 32-year-old Brown, whose enthusiastic confidence convinced board members that he could make the jump from high school football to the Western Conference "Big Time" in one hurdle, comes to Ohio State under a three years' "gentlemen's agreement."

Since it is a state school, contracts are made on a year-to-year basis but Athletic Director L. W. St. John arranged the "gentlemen's agreement" as he did in the case of Schmidt.

Start at $6,500

It was understood Brown would start at a yearly salary of $6,500 with an increase of about $500 yearly for the next two years. Schmidt came to Ohio State seven years ago at $7,000 a year.

Schmidt, whose 1940 team suffered the most disastrous season in 15 years, resigned in the midst of an athletic board investigation of reports of dissension in the coaching staff and of friction between coaches and players.

National Hockey League Records

MONTREAL, Jan. 14 (AP)—Two all-time National Hockey League records and one new mark for the season were set in games played last week, League President Frank Calder announced yesterday.

The all-time marks were the attendance record set at Chicago Sunday night, where 19,386 cash customers saw the Black Hawks beat the Detroit Red Wings, 2-1, and the Toronto Maple Leafs' feat of going 130 minutes without penalties in their successive victories over the New York Rangers, 3-2 in overtime last Tuesday, and the New York Americans, 9-0 Saturday night. In both games the Leafs' opponents also played through without penalty, which was believed to constitute a further record.

The Leafs' 9-0 score over the Amerks was the most one-sided shutout of the year.

Cooper Is Out

CHICAGO, Jan. 14 (AP)—Joe Cooper, sturdy defense player with the Chicago Black Hawks, suffered a fractured right leg in the hockey game against the Detroit Red Wings last Sunday night, examination disclosed. He will be lost to the team for a month.

Dave "Red" McKay was recalled from the Providence, R. I., team to replace Cooper.

Jimmy Webb Accepts

CHICAGO (AP)—The Chicago White Sox have received the signed contract of utility infielder Jimmy Webb, leaving only five players outside the fold. They are Pete Appleton, Clint Brown, Joe Haynes, Larry Rosenthal and rookie Warren Martin.

Mack Is Re-elected

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Connie Mack, the only president-treasurer-manager in the major leagues, was re-elected to his three posts at the annual stockholders' meeting of the Philadelphia Athletics.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

What About the Cardinals?

As a new year dawned on the baseball horizon, National League pennant favoritism for the coming campaign rested between Cincinnati and Brooklyn. This general belief among critics was prompted by the Reds' 1940 World Series triumph and their great pitching, and because of the talent Laughing Larry MacPhail has added to the Dodger roster since the close of the last flag race. In the press box between periods of a pro hockey clash, we have heard: "It'll be a two-club race. Nobody'll touch the Reds and the Dodgers."

But once, from the rear of the press coop, we heard a feeble voice ask: "What about the Cardinals? Aren't they still in the league?" And to this humble query we answered: "Brother, maybe you have something there!"

September Drives

Yes, the Cardinals are still in the National League and will be heard from in 1941. The Cardinals—a club in recent years known for its offensive power and speed, but lacking on the pitching mound. A club that in September, 1939, almost caught Cincinnati in the rush for the finish line, and again last season put on a late spurt. However, Branch Rickey and Sam Breadon will never entertain another World Series crowd until they have found a club capable of rolling from April until October.

The truth is, the 1941 Cards shape up on paper as an unpredictable ball club, which probably is why most of the critics are staying clear. However, any outfit that owns Johnny Mize, Enos Slaughter, Ernie Koy, Jimmy Brown, Don Padgett, Lon Warneke, Morton Cooper, Bill McGee, and Clyde Shoun, is not going to be far from the head of the standing at the end of the schedule. With a certain amount of assistance from the successful Breadon-Rickey farm system, Billy Southworth can "pull a sneak" on the Reds and Dodgers. As Casey Stengel always said about Tony Cuccinello's base stealing: "He steals them when nobody's looking." The Cardinals may slip past the Brooks and Cincy when nobody is looking.

Rickey Predicts

During the major-minor meetings a while back, Rickey caused a wholesale lifting of eyebrows by parting with Bob Bowman, Joe Orengo, Mickey Owen, and Stu Martin of the 1940 St. Louis varsity. Not only that, Branch bragged about the transactions. He pointed out that he had added well over $100,000 to the club's treasury without weakening Southworth's front line, and then predicted his pets would win the next race. Rickey may merely have been trying to talk himself out of an embarrassing situation. But there is a rising suspicion that the man knows whereof he speaks.

From this distance, it looks as if Southworth's flag chances rest on a group of minor league graduates. To fill the vacancy left by Owen's departure, Rickey is bringing up Walker Cooper, Morton's kid brother, who had a fine record with Columbus. If the rookie fails, Southworth will fall back on Padgett or Gus Mancuso.

Three Shortstops

The Cardinals will look over three infielders at St. Petersburg who had flattering records in the minors. One is Steve Mesner, with San Diego last season and a Chicago Cub castoff. Frank Crespi and Eddie Lake are coming back for another trial. All three are shortstops.

New outfielders will be Harry Walker and Coaker Tripplett from Columbus and Estel Crabtree from Rochester. The guessing at this hour is that Southworth will start the season with Walker, Terry Moore, and Slaughter in the outfield, reading from left to right. Walker specializes in extra-base hits.

If the Cards still have an outstanding weakness, it is on the mound. However, they have nine pitchers graduating from double-A clubs and most of them were among the leaders in their respective leagues. Ernie White of Columbus and Floyd Krist from Houston are considered most likely to succeed in the National League. White is a southpaw.

Tilt With Tufts Outstanding On Brown Schedule

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 14—In the feature event of the Brown home sports schedule this week, the varsity and freshman basketball teams will meet corresponding Tufts hoop contingents at the Marvel Gym tomorrow evening.

Basketball rivalry with Tufts is one of the oldest in the annals of the game at Brown, dating back to 1908, and in the 34 games played the Jumbos have won 20 and Brown 14.

Although the teams divided the home-and-home series a year ago, the defeat by the Jumbos in the first game still rankles the Bruins, as it broke a lengthy winning streak and constituted the sole loss of the first half of the season. The memory of this defeat plus the keen rivalry has whetted the Bruins' desires for a triumph to razor sharpness, and the contest seems certain to produce a closely fought struggle, so typical of the series in recent years.

Saturday evening the Bruin quintet will journey to West Point to oppose the Army five. A year ago Brown emerged triumphant, 41-39, and it is expected that the Cadets will make an all-out effort to reverse that decision Saturday night.

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Results Jan. 13

Ohio State 67, Chicago 38.
Illinois 47, Michigan 41.
Indiana 52, Northwestern 32.
Wisconsin 48, Purdue 42 (overtime).
Iowa 41, Minnesota 34.
Ohio 61, Dayton 41.
Oklahoma 40, Nebraska 29.
Kansas 44, Iowa State 41.
Virginia 37, Richmond 18.
Michigan State 23, Temple 22.
George Washington 46, South Carolina 31.
Auburn 43, Mississippi 30.
Alabama 36, Louisiana State 32.
Stanford 45, San Francisco 30.
Santa Clara 42, California 32.
Alma 55, Albion 22.
Washburn 40, Washington (St. Louis) 33.
Cape Girardeau (Mo.) Teachers 36, Springfield (Mo.) Teachers 18.
Beloit 32, Carleton 32.
Montclair Teh. 45, New Britain Teh. 28.
Salem 68, Fairmont State 50.
Iowa Wesleyan 41, Penn (Iowa) 34.
North Carolina State 18, Davidson 9.
Paterson Tch. 36, Jersey City Tch. 32.
Wilson Teachers 45, Randolph-Macon 26.
Southwestern (Tex.) 33 Daniel Baker 26.
Lawrence 33, Ripon 31.
St. Ambrose 36, Loras 17.
Ill. Wesleyan 56, St. Joseph's (Ind.) 55.
South Dakota State 43, Omaha 38.
Moorhead (Minn.) Teachers 53, Concordia 52 (overtime).
Warrensburg (Mo.) Teh. 42, Wichita 26.
Missouri Valley 48, Drury 37.
Texas Wesleyan 49, McMurry 24.
Western (Ill.) Teachers 48, Carthage 42.
Eau Claire Teh 41, Univ. of Mexico 38.
Stevens Point Teh 63, Whitewater Teh. 41.
Edinboro Teachers 53, Thiel 42.
Santa Barbara State 34, Fresno State 21.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Toronto	17	7	1	79	49	35
Detroit	13	7	7	63	49	31
Boston	10	7	7	53	61	27
Chicago	10	10	5	56	61	25
Rangers	9	12	5	70	68	23
Montreal	8	15	3	59	76	19
Americans	6	14	6	46	91	18

Lake Worth Golf

PALM BEACH, Fla., Jan. 14 (AP)—Tommy Goodwin, New York golfer, won the qualifying medal in the annual Lake Worth tournament yesterday with a one under par 69.

In second place was Smiley Quick of Los Angeles, who scored a 73.

I. K. Merrill, Jr., of Camden, Maine, and Daytona Beach, Fla., the winner last year, finished fifth with a 76.

The scores included: Dennie Boardman, New York, 77; T. L. Fitch, Bowling Green, Ky., 77; George D. Lynn, New York, 78; B. G. Rage, West Newton, Mass., 79; Harold Kaplow, East Orange, N. J., 80; David Legget, Pelham Manor, N. Y., 80; Alan K. Wylie, Winnetka, Ill., 81; B. S. Cunningham, Greens Farms, Conn., 81.

Cowley Lead Is Narrowed In Scoring

MONTREAL, Jan. 14 (AP)—With the season at the halfway point, Bill Cowley of the Boston Bruins still is leading the National Hockey League in scoring, but his margin is shrinking bit by bit.

He had 30 points to his credit today with nine goals and 21 assists, good enough to give him a two-point lead over Syl Apps of Toronto.

Cowley, star center and chief playmaker for the Bruins, made three assists during the week, but even so his lead was cut in half in the scoring rush.

Apps, one of four members of the league-leading Maple Leafs to land among the top 10 scorers, bagged three goals and the same number of assists in taking runner-up honors.

President Frank Calder announced that the two consecutive games without penalties at Toronto last week, making 130 minutes of play without a foul, established a league record. The New York Rangers and the Americans were the Leafs' rivals in the contests.

Jim Orlando of Detroit remained the most penalized individual with 46 minutes against him for majors and minors.

Leading scorers:

Player Club	G	A	Pts
Cowley, Boston	9	21	30
Apps, Toronto	13	15	28
Watson, Rangers	8	18	26
Hextall, Rangers	14	8	22
Drillon, Toronto	13	9	22
N. Colville, Rangers	9	13	22
Schriner, Toronto	13	8	21
Howe, Detroit	10	10	20
Wiseman, Boston	9	11	20
Taylor, Toronto	6	14	20
L. Patrick, Rangers	8	11	19
Dumart, Boston	10	8	18
Bauer, Boston	8	10	18
Schmidt, Boston	8	10	18
G. Allen, Chicago	9	8	17
Demers, Montreal	9	8	17
Abel, Detroit	5	12	17
Motter, Detroit	9	7	16
Thoms, Chicago	8	8	16
W. Carse, Chicago	4	12	16
R. Conacher, Boston	9	6	15
M. Colville, Rangers	7	8	15
Wares, Detroit	7	8	15
N. Metz, Toronto	7	8	15
Armstrong, Americans	6	9	15
Giesbrecht, Detroit	5	10	15

Penn State Has Good Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STATE COLLEGE, Pa.—The Penn State varsity and freshman teams, participating in 203 contests in 15 sports during 1940, won nearly 70 per cent of their engagements.

The combined record shows 136 victories, 4 ties, and 63 defeats for a percentage of .683. Varsity teams won 107 events, lost 52, and tied 3 for .673, while yearling aggregations had an even better record in winning 29, losing 11, and tying 1 for .725.

Soccer Team Unbeaten

The Nittany Lion soccer team was the only undefeated varsity squad, but freshman teams in basketball, wrestling, gymnastics, tennis, soccer, and cross-country played somewhat abbreviated schedules without defeat.

For the second year in succession the Lion football eleven played an eight-game schedule with only one defeat. Other excellent records were turned in by the basketball, baseball, boxing, rifle, and track teams. In the latter sport Penn State was runner-up to Pittsburgh in the outdoor I. C. 4A. meet and finished third in the I. C. 4A. indoor competition.

The boxing team won the Eastern Intercollegiate Boxing Association championship for the seventh time and retired the Baltimore Sun Trophy, which was first placed in competition in 1929.

Feats by Ewell

Individual achievements of Lion athletes were also noteworthy. Barney Ewell, sensational sophomore sprinter, won five indoor and outdoor I. C. 4A. titles, and two N. C. A. A. championships. He cracked the world's indoor 50-yard dash record for the second year in succession.

Leon Gajecki, football captain and center, who is at present a member of the East squad in San Francisco, was selected on two nationally recognized All-America teams—N. E. A. and Liberty's All-Players. Gajecki, Tom Vargo, end, and Johnny Patrick, quarterback, made the All-Pennsylvania elevens named by the Associated Press and the International News Service.

All-East Stars

In soccer, Capt. Walter Hosterman and Captain-elect Woody King were both honored on the All-East team. Two other Nittany Lion booters—Don Durain and Don Megrail—were placed on the All-East second team.

Other outstanding individual achievements included: first and second places in the national A. A. U. rope climb by Roman Pieo and Charles Gillespie; selection on the All-America rifle team for Robert McCoy; eastern intercollegiate boxing championships by Capt. Mike Cooper and James Lewis; eastern intercollegiate wrestling championship by Capt. Ernie Bortz; I. C. 4A. javeline championships by Captain Nick Vukmanic.

Lookabaugh Wins From Joe Chamaco

CHICAGO, Jan. 14 (AP)—Nine billiard experts, including two former champions, make their bow today in the round-robin battle for the world's three-cushion title held by Willie Hoppe of New York.

Hoppe himself is recovering. Tournament officials expect the 53-year-old wizard to begin defense of the crown the latter part of next week.

Earle Lookabaugh of Chicago furnished the meet with its first upset last night when he defeated Joe Chamaco of Mexico City, the 1939 world title holder, 50 to 37, in 54 innings.

Jake Schaefer of Cleveland, veteran balkline champion and runner-up when Hoppe regained the angle title last winter, defeated Clarence Jackson, Detroit, 50 to 43, in 59 innings. Otto Reiselt of Philadelphia defeated Lewin, 50 to 36, in 50 innings and Welker Cochran, San Francisco, defeated Len Kenney, Chicago, 50 to 34, in 50 innings. Reiselt and Cochran also are former world titleholders, giving the field of 18 a total of five seeking to regain the diadem.

The tourney runs through Feb. 12. Each competitor must play the other 17 one match apiece.

McCullough a Holdout

NASHVILLE, Tenn. (AP)—Clyde McCullough, young catcher recalled by Chicago after a sensational 1940 season at Buffalo, is a holdout.

The 23-year-old Nashville native said he returned a $6,000 Cub contract and asked for $7,500 because "I feel that I deserve this after the kind of season I had at Buffalo."

Iowa State's Line Coach Ed Bock is the owner of a master's degree in mechanical engineering.

Successful Year Enjoyed By Pro Golf Association

By Tom Walsh

(President, Professional Golfers' Association of America)

CHICAGO, Jan. 14 (AP)—The Professional Golfers' Association of America enjoyed one of the finest years in its history in 1940, a year marked by an increase in association membership, successful accomplishment of its Red Cross war relief aims, and another fine competitive program.

Forty-four new members were added, with 18 of our 29 sections showing gains in members over 1939.

Red Cross Success

Especially gratifying to every member of our association was the success of its drive for Red Cross funds. More than $50,000 was raised for war relief through the year, with members from every section of the country assisting splendidly in the program.

The highlight event of this movement was the Ryder Cup team match with the challenge team headed by Gene Sarazen. This event, arranged by Ed Dudley, Chairman of the Tournament Committee, and Fred Corcoran, Manager of our Tournament Bureau, was a high spot of the sports year and realized more than $12,000 for the Red Cross.

Tournament Program

The tournament program was one of the best ever sponsored by the P. G. A. Some 26 tournaments were held, with professionals splitting approximately $160,000. Evidence of the success of this program, directed by Mr. Dudley and Mr. Corcoran, is the fact that the Tournament Bureau has been able to re-schedule every tournament on the 1940 list for next year.

The recently completed Miami open drew the largest crowds in its history, a fact which augurs well for 1941. The wind-up of this tourney, won by Byron Nelson, also winner of the highly successful P. G. A. championship last summer, saw Ben Hogan of White Plains, N. Y., win both the year's money winning title and the Vardon Trophy.

Guarantee Jobs

Members of the association are meeting the problem of the draft in the same splendid manner in which they aided in the war relief fund drive. Our professionals report that clubs from all parts of the nation are guaranteeing retention of their position to our pros who are drafted for Army service or who enlist. The association itself will carry the dues of any member drafted or volunteering for service.

With athletics playing an ever bigger part in our national preparedness program, we of the P. G. A. believe golf is heading for a boom not only in 1941 but for several years to come. The game, with more players than ever, should do its part in keeping the country in good physical condition.

Our caddie educational program will be carried on. Numerous benefit matches for P. G. A. war relief will be promoted. And with several excellent tournaments coming up early this year, the Professional Golfers' Association is confident of another fine competitive playing schedule.

Buswell, Gagnon And Fowler Back In Amateur Game

MIDLAND, Ont., Jan. 14 (AP)—Reinstatement of four professional hockey players, including three one-time National League stars, was announced yesterday by George Dudley, President of the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association.

They are Johnny Gagnon and Walter Buswell, who had long careers with the Montreal Canadiens; Jimmy Fowler, formerly of the Toronto Maple Leafs, and John Smith, who played with Omaha in the American Association.

Dudley said Buswell and Gagnon would play for amateur clubs in Quebec Province and Smith would play with Windsor in the Michigan-Ontario League. Fowler is expected to play for St. Catharines in the Ontario Hockey Association senior group.

Harder Throwing

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 14 (AP)—The weather was better for snowballs than baseballs, but Mel Harder, dean of the Cleveland Indians' pitching department, has started his spring training.

Although the official date for Tribe batterymen is Feb. 21, Harder began to loosen up his arm at a local athletic club yesterday.

His catcher was neighbor Joe Vosmik, Brooklyn Dodger outfielder, who winters here. An interested onlooker was Roger Peckinpaugh, Harder's first and fifth major league manager.

N. E. Intercollegiate Hockey League

	W	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	P.C.
Boston University	3	0	24	6	1.000
Boston College	2	0	24	6	1.000
Colby	2	0	18	2	1.000
New Hampshire	2	2	16	17	.500
Northeastern	1	1	19	11	.500
Middlebury	1	2	3	13	.333
Bowdoin	0	2	3	15	.000
M. I. T.	0	4	4	36	.000

Planning "something good for supper" is easy for the clever housewife who follows her local grocers' advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor. These advertisements often present new ideas for tasty dishes and feature new food products that simplify the preparation of meals.

Decorative Arts Antiques

Glass Sculpture Arrives—A Notable Work on Pewter

Home Planning And Furnishing

Courtesy Harriton Carved Glass, New York

Glass May Be Sculptured—With a Sand Blast

Decorative uses of glass panels have been multiplied by the practice of carving them through use of a sand blast, a method that has been developed to the remarkable degree shown by these examples, embodying a variety of divergent applications, all from the studio of David M. Harriton. No. 1, building block usable for bathroom wall. No. 2, wall plaque for ship of the Delta Line. No. 3, "Moses," received silver medal at Paris Exposition of 1937. No. 4, Benjamin Franklin.

A Tuesday Page

The Story of American Pewterers And Their Work

By Carl Greenleaf Beede

One of the products of early American craftsmanship that has but lately had the attention of authors is that of the pewterer. A bulletin supplement issued by Wardsworth Atheneum of Hartford in 1923 was the pioneer work, that recognized and stimulated the lively interest of numerous collectors and students. It was followed the next year by the important volume of J. B. Kerfoot entitled American Pewter, and by Charles A. Calder's Rhode Island Pewterers and Their Work. Two years later Louis G. Myers published his delightfully written Notes on American Pewterers, in which the genial collector recorded much new material brought to light in course of his pleasant pursuit of this old ware and its makers' histories.

A Monumental Treatise

After an interval of sixteen years the most ambitious work in its field comes from the press, in two volumes, 9½ by 12½ inches—Pewter in America, by Ledlie Irwin Laughlin, published by Houghton Mifflin Company at $25. It has been known for several years that Mr. Laughlin was engaged on this work, and that his purpose was to make the publication of the highest merit within his power. To this end his research has been tireless, patient and long-continued, with devotion that has gained co-operation of uncounted collectors, dealers and museums, as well as surviving relatives of earlier authors mentioned.

The background against which the earliest American pewterers may be thought of, is sketched in opening chapters, the first one describing European practices in which these craftsmen were trained. Their many problems in a new country, lacking necessary metals supply and established trade conditions, were increased by tariffs designed to hamper their particular trade.

As a whole, English standards for composition of pewter were maintained, although no ordinances were in force. English standards established in 1348 were changed slightly, as experience proved wise, during the following three centuries.

Itinerant pewterers carrying a few molds often avoided regulations and made cheap ware containing excessive quantities of lead, "to the disgrace of the whole trade," as old records state. The practice was even more common in Continental countries.

Mr. Laughlin's descriptions of successive operations by which various pewter forms were produced are remarkably clear and complete. The text is supplemented with superlatively fine pictures of molds and tools used by Americans, identified workmen, and by ten illustrations from a French treatise of the 1700's, The Art of the Pewterer (L'Art du Poiter d'Etain). This was written by M. Salmon, a pewterer of Chartres.

One of these engravings is reproduced here, and shows all the steps taken in casting plates. Among other subjects are casting and soldering hollow ware; finishing that ware; spoon making, and finishing. Such illustrations bring to mind the ancient Chinese proverb, that one picture is worth ten thousand words. More than that, they seem to transport the reader into the very surroundings of the "art" as carried on 250 years ago.

A chapter on household pewter and another on ecclesiastical, cover every type in each group with entertaining and practical details that hold attention as would a good story.

Pewterers of Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island, Connecticut Valley, New York City, Albany, Pennsylvania, the South—these are recorded in turn with the substance of all that is known of each individual's career.

The Decadent Decades

Britannia is a superior type of pewter, and ware made from it is decried for its decadent design, not for its material. Suitable for spinning, its quantity production by machine led old-method craftsmen to swing into this cheaper way in the 1830's, for thus an endless variety of shapes could be produced without making costly molds. Since this last phase of the making of pewter in America should be understood that the story be complete, the author lists with brief comments all makers of the Britannia period down to 1850, and a few later ones.

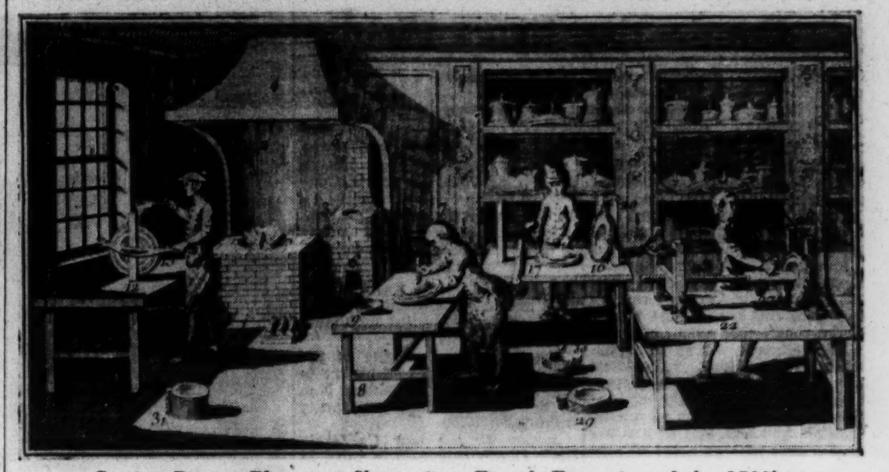
The 78 full-page plates picture hundreds of objects and touches in collotype process, which prints almost as sharp is the original photographs. Notes on pewter, on collecting and on fakes, suggest the practical nature of some chapters, while several representative old inventories hold intimate and important details of stocks and equipment.

The long list of "American makers of pewter, britannia and block tin," is so comprehensive as to include even fringes of the craft, and will be accepted as accurate as anyone could make it, considering lack of full records.

Engraver, compositor, printer and binder have together produced a work that is admirable in format and craftsmanship. This is as it should be, to suitably embody the records of Mr. Laughlin's invaluable research.

If the price should seem high to anyone who considers himself a merely casual collector of this ware, it may be remembered that in buying old pewter it is easy to make an error that costs an equal amount. This may be done either by over-rating the importance of some items, or of under-rating others. If one absorbs information found abundantly throughout these volumes, he will be much less likely to pass up some old mug, plate, teapot, or other shape, that may look merely odd or queer.

Though priced low, it may in fact be extremely rare and worth many times its price. An opportunity like this is possible, because such items occasionally drift into shops whose owners are not well-informed, as an intelligent collector of this ware should be. Essentials of this intelligence are acquaintance with names of early pewterers, and with the comparative rarity and quality of different things they produced, a "touch" (the maker's stamp) being necessary to place an article in top rank. Sometimes an unmarked piece may be highly desirable solely because it is unusual or unique in form—another way for the exercise of the collector's full and sound information. In all these ways Mr. Laughlin's beautiful volumes may be of great value.



Casting Pewter Plates, as Shown in a French Engraving of the 1700's

Among illustrations in the book, "Pewter in America," are ten reproductions of engravings from an 18th-century volume, "The Art of the Pewterer." This one shows the workman at center, front, coating a mold with a brush. At right, tightening a mold with a jackscrew, preparatory to pouring. At left, metal melted at the fire is being poured into the mold. Back, center, removing casting from mold. On shelves at back are molds for hollow ware. Actually, shops were not so nice.

From "Pewter in America," by Permission of Houghton Mifflin and Co.

One of the 78 Full Page Plates in "Pewter in America"

A group showing typical pear-shaped forms of American pewter teapots made about 1780-1830. . . . No. 1, by William Kirby, New York, a fine example. . . . No. 2, also fine, with wood handle; 6½ inches extreme height. . . . No. 3, similar to No. 2, but having three lion's feet. Made by William Will, Philadelphia, who worked 1764-1798. . . . No. 4, later form, with pewter handle; William Calder, Providence; 1817-1830. . . . No. 5, another step in evolution; has footed base and higher neck. . . . No. 6, first tall type of the britannia period; 9¼ inches high; T. D. Boardman, Hartford, 1805-1830. Note further decadence in design, smaller and higher base, merged into modified pear-shape of body, with loss of stability and pleasing proportions.

Sculptured Glass, a Machine-Aided Art

By Helen Johnson Keyes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The use of mechanical methods in the production of objects of art has been somewhat unfavorably regarded until recently. Many have argued that machines had nothing to do with art, whose very essence was individualism, expressible only by the hands of the artist, using brush, chisel and other traditional tools.

It is probably fortunate that opposition to new methods waxed as vehement as it did, for it focussed attention on developments and procedures which had become inevitable. It spurred their exponents to profit by criticism, even to solicit the collaboration of objecting traditionalists. The result is that today, as everybody knows, artists in many fields create designs that are freely expressive, but yet are translatable into forms for the production of which machines are employed.

These thoughts resulted from a recent visit to the studio of David M. Harriton, who uses sand-blasting to sculpture glass for architectural ornament and for home decoration. Not long ago, I remarked, this method was dismissed by the conservatives as too "mechanical" for acceptance. As Mr. Harriton pointed out to me, they lost sight of the fact that the hand must control completely the motor-driven wheels discharging the emery-fine spray of sand that carves the material.

The convincing excellence of his work has served to reverse this unfavorable viewpoint. His glass is seen in public buildings in Washington, D. C.; Worcester, Mass; in Vincennes, Ind.; in Nashville, Tennessee; in Albany N. Y.; in the Chase National Bank, Rockefeller Center, as well as in numerous steamships. It has also received numerous awards, among them, two medals from the Paris Exposition of 1937.

An Unromantic Studio

Mr. Harriton's studio is two stories above the pavements and stretches out into many workrooms over a commercial garage. It is one of those withdrawn and unsuspected places of which New York has many more than the searchers of "atmosphere" ever manage to discover.

One enters a reception room, which is dominated by the owner's fine study of Moses, the recipient of a silver medal from the Paris Exposition of 1937. Carved in colorless glass, the design is archaic in its economy of line, while the presentation of the feet in profile places a nice emphasis on this concept. Moreover, the glass conveys a feeling of being stone, because of the extreme simplification of its handling, the monumental austerity of the design.

In lighter vein, the room contains panels for lighting fixtures, ceilings, bathrooms and doors, screens entirely of carved glass, wall pictures and small accessories. Etched mirror glass for over-mantels is also here, translucent surfaces contrasting dramatically the smooth, reflective background. They all illustrate the story-telling fertility of the artist's imagination and its adaptability to specific purposes. This talent is demonstrated in replicas of the Signs of the Zodiac, the originals of which ornament a chandelier in a public building; in a study for the American eagle who broods, solitary, in a ceiling of the Federal Reserve Building; in representations of vegetable and animal undersea life for glamorous bathrooms; in medallions that translate old Roman coins into glass for the doors of a bank.

On the generous surfaces of a four-fold screen are seen interpreted in glass some delightful drawings submitted for this purpose by Ada Rosaria Cecere, which tell a jungle story of monkeys in action. Sculptured panels, to hang like pictures on the wall, present scenes in which birds, flowers and figures are associated and similar themes decorate bowls, boxes and dishes.

Remarkable and beautiful effects are achieved in faintly colored glass. A range of tones is secured by the various depths given to the sculptured forms, which permit more or less light to penetrate from the back. A surface cut away to a level one-eighth of an inch below the highest level will cause a decided attenuation of color. All the modeling in carved glass relief, as in modeled clay or sculptured stone, is achieved by the light and shade of contrasted surfaces.

Where the Sculpture Is Done

So far we have noticed the beauty of the finished pieces. To answer the question by what processes is this beauty achieved, one needs to go behind the display rooms to the workshops, where tools of astonishing ruggedness give form to what we regard as a fragile material. At one table sits a worker perforating the outlines of a complicated pattern drawn upon a sheet of processed paper, to be pasted on a block of glass as a stencil. The fact that blocks ten-feet-square are now available gives opportunity to designer and sculptor to work out truly splendid effects. Beyond in the shop, young men stand in front of such blocks and manipulate the wheels which are set on long, flexible arms and carve patterns into the glass by means of columns of sand forced by compressed air out of the nozzles.

In its intention, and the series of steps taken to model the forms, the process resembles the "pointing" of marble. Unlike the "pointer," who works with a compass from measurements taken on a plaster cast, the sandblaster must develop his composition from a flat-surface drawing.

Great skill is required to cut to the right depths, to cut at the angles which most effectively will release the lights in the material, to keep in their proper relationships the dominant and subservient planes.

Articles On Antiques

Excavations by the National Park Service on the site of Jamestown have recently brought to light some of the earliest pieces of metal ware known to be used by American colonists, among them being one or more pewter spoons clearly impressed with their maker's mark. Now comes an article in January issue of Antiques magazine on The Old Hardware of James Towne, written and illustrated by Henry Chandlee Forman, who confines his attention here to this phase of the excavation results.

In the same issue, most of the doubts and confusion concerning the Moulton family of silversmiths, whose several generations worked until last year in vicinity of Newburyport, Mass., has been cleared up by Stephen Decatur.

Many views of American antiques in an eighteen-room Connecticut home reveal uncommon taste in restraint and fidelity to old-time practice. Other articles relate to numerous special interests of collectors.

More About The $2,600 House

Numerous readers have requested further information about the five-room house costing about $2,600 and erected in 10 days, described on this page in the Jan. 7 issue. In these cases we advise writing to John B. Pierce Foundation, 40 West Fortieth Street, New York City, as this is the organization which developed the idea and built the one we reported.

The Foundation informs us that a group of 10, built with a variety of exteriors, may be viewed at High Bridge, N. J. The Foundation office will supply inspection details.

An Auction on a Hoosier Holiday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Golden, Colorado

It was during a summer holiday that we saw in the County weekly the advertisement of an administrator's public sale, for the settlement of an estate. Crops, livestock, farming implements and household goods were itemized in the space of four or five inches. And among the usual miscellany we spied the electrifying words "antique mahogany four-poster bed."

The Indiana landscape must have been at its midsummer loveliest when the day of the sale arrived, and we exultantly set out. 'Old Queen" jogged patiently along between fields of dark green corn head- or shoulder-high, between meadows sweet with the second cutting of red clover hay, and orchards fragrant with ripening Maiden's blush apples and Bartlett pears.

'By the Tumble-Down Barn'

"The Weller Farm? It's about a mile and a half further on; the place where the barn roof's fallen in," said the farmer, answering our query.

We drove on hopefully, but unable to relax until we sighted in the distance that gaunt, gray tumble-down barn. It sat far from the road, down a long, dusty, weedy lane. Back of it was the farmhouse—low, weatherbeaten, gray—but seemingly erect and whole. Back of it was a swampy woodland with many starry-leaved sweet gums such as we seldom saw in our part of the county. As soon as that we seemed far, far from home, in a strange world. What would happen next?

Furniture and other household goods had been set out in the weed-grown dooryard ready for the auctioneer. Wandering rather forlornly about in search of "our" four-poster, we noted some chairs with horsehair covered seats; also a mahogany parlor table with pedestal and beading like one we had seen at the university. It was good, we knew; very good; but how dismal and unappealing it was among the weeds and shrubbery.

A Four-Poster, Not for Us

We passed listlessly into the house which was empty except for the four-poster. And such a four-poster! Like nothing we had ever read about or imagined; of no particular style or period; with no gracefully turned posts, with no genteel pineapple finials. It was heavy, primitive, with four-square posts reaching almost to the ceiling and obviously formed of four planks of mahogany. Neighbors or relatives stood about and murmured together about its having been made to order for some ancestor or other.

Such a bed was no collector's item for us, but having come so far just to acquire it, we did get into the early bidding. It is fun and almost as hard to stop, once started, as a toboggan slide. Not that we wanted such a white elephant. Oh, no, but all that solid mahogany was worth something. We knew a cabinet-maker who could make a fine sideboard from it.

The Superintendent Chills Us

Then suddenly we spied among the bidders across the room the County Superintendent under whom we expected to teach school that year. Since we really did not want the bed, it might be wise to withdraw from the bidding. So we bid just once again to show that we were a person of courage and then retired with no regrets whatever. That we clashed with the Superintendent later over two hand-woven, blue-and-white coverlets might have been a slight breach of diplomacy, but it made the honors even, he taking one and we the other.

By way of consolation we wandered back to the furniture among the weeds. We might as well have the parlor table if the competition was not too keen. We bought it. In the meantime we had had a second look at the ragged horsehair chairs—a set of six, rosewood, with a rose carved on the top of each back. With refinishing, new springs and upholstery they would be chairs to be cherished forever-after. We bid them in along with the divan that matched them. It looked as if our day was going to be worthwhile.

Well consoled, even a little self-contented, we followed the auctioneer and crowd to the kitchen corner of the house. There among the rawgeeds stood a drop-leaf table bearing a load of glass fruit jars, all to be sold as one item. Looking closely at the table, though the top was faded and scarred, that grain was certainly our native cherry-wood. We bid it in for a song.

Our Four-Poster At Last

Then around the corner of the house, leaning against the weather-beaten gray wall, was "our" four-poster. Not massive and awkward, but low, lovely; not mahogany, but honey-colored antique maple. A perfect example of the swan-song of the four-poster as it was sung throughout the middle west. With the head, foot and rails, was the cord that made the springs. We wish we could remember the extent of the song that bought it. Could it have been fifteen cents? Maybe fifty?

At any rate we had a whole wagonload of antiques to show for our holiday. And that meant another day's journey with Father and the farm-wagon; another picnic, too. Years afterward when we learned that Mr. Ford ordered antiques by the carload we remembered our first wagonload—and didn't wonder at all which was the more fun.

F. L. H.

A Georgia Home's Exterior

A house in Atlanta presents a novel color scheme with its harmonious tie-up between the exterior and interior. The outer walls—covered with a brick veneer and finished with white cement and stucco coating—are trimmed with French gray. Distinguishing characteristics are the canary yellow front door and the roof stained a russet tone. The porch floor is pained royal blue. Canary color curtains of a blue and yellow bedroom on the front of the house add a further touch of color.

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Commerce and Finance

British Agents Negotiate to Sell 'Direct' Investments in U. S.

Business and Industry

Retailers Call For a Sound U. S. Economy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 14—Demands for a prudent financing of defense costs to avoid inflation were coupled with admissions that America's defense program cannot be successfully superimposed on normal consumer production by speakers at the first session of the thirtieth annual convention of the National Retail Dry Goods Association, which continues through Friday here at the Pennsylvania Hotel.

At the same time Newbold Morris, President of the City Council, speaking at the Association of Buying Offices, whose luncheon was held in conjunction with the association's convention, hailed Wendell L. Willkie's endorsement of President Roosevelt's lend-lease bill, but warned that if the diplomacy of 25 years ago prevailed today, the United States would now be officially at war.

Speakers who hewed to the general convention topic, "keeping in step with national defense," included Frank M. Mayfield, association President and President of Scruggs, Vandervoort and Barney of St. Louis, Mo.; H. W. Prentis, Jr., Chairman of the Board of the National Association of Manufacturers and President of the Armstrong Cork Company, Lancaster, Pa., and Donald Nelson, director of priorities, advisory commission of the Counsel of National Defense.

Sees Danger of Inflation

The United States is in danger of inflation unless it keeps a sharp watch on the public debt, confines military appropriations to essentials and cuts non-military outlay "to the bone," Mr. Mayfield declared in his keynote address.

"Two conflicting theories of public finance are struggling for acceptance in Government circles today," Mr. Mayfield said. "One is that prudent financial administration is of the utmost importance at this critical juncture.

"The other is that public spending will take the slack out of the industrial system, that the size of the public debt is of no real importance, and that taxes on the masses should not be increased because it seems desirable that purchasing power for consumer goods be expanded as much as possible.

"Unless the first theory prevails, I do not believe any amount of controls, however well intended, can prevent inflation."

If the United States' industrial economy reaches its capacity output, Mr. Mayfield held, prices are bound to rise unless the Government begins to control private disbursements and to cut down consumption through taxes.

To the question, "Can the production of consumer goods be maintained at normal while the Nation is producing its full defense needs?" Mr. Mayfield replied:

"The country apparently thinks it can. Every single democracy has come to disaster, or its verge, thinking the same thing. The problem is summed up in the phrase, 'guns versus butter.' Sooner or later we will have to curtail the production of consumer goods, and the prospect is not pleasant for the consumer."

Mr. Morris, discussing the implications of the defense program through the next two or three years, suggested that the use of American resources and the sending of materials to Britain may not be sufficient.

"There is no use sticking our heads in the sands," he said. "We are at war today, not with our manpower—that is not needed. Twenty-five years ago, following two such speeches as those delivered recently by President Roosevelt, the representatives of Germany would have departed for home."

Integrity Threatened

Mr. Morris denounced the belief that the United States was the "sucker" in the first world war. He said the United States should be pround of its monetary contributions, "so infinitely small in relation to the issues involved.

"We must make up our minds that our integrity as a nation is threatened and that we will be willing to sacrifice for it," he continued. "We are defending our high standard of living, our wage scale and our ideals which the Nazis threaten to knock to pieces because of the sweatshop labor which they will have at their command if they are allowed to win."

Mr. Prentis stressed that speedy armament production was not enough and asked for the establishment of a strong national economy, a step which he declared impossible "in an atmosphere of uncertainty, distrust and fear." He urged "a renewed sense of voluntarily imposed restraint in every segment of our national life," including industry, labor and government and asked if it were not time to demand of Congress a revision of the whole tax system.

Lew Hahn, General Manager of the association, predicted shortages and rising prices stemming from the defense effort, but stressed that the retailers were "going to be Americans and not profiteers."

N. Y. Central Net Up Sharply

NEW YORK (AP)—New York Central Railroad, for the first 11 months of 1940, reported net income of $7,264,849 after charges, equal to $1.13 a common share, compared with $382,834 or 6 cents a common share in the like 1939 period. For November alone, the road reported net income of $1,986,513, contrasted with $1,936,913 in November, 1939.

Bank Trustee

© Harris & Ewing

George S. Van Schaick

Vice-President of the New York Life Insurance Co. and former New York State Superintendent of Insurance, elected a trustee of the Bowery Savings Bank, New York.

New U. S. Agency Given 'Crackdown' Power Over Industry

WASHINGTON (AP)—A new government agency empowered to use "crackdown" methods to secure industry's compliance with defense orders took form with the appointment of staff officials to the priorities division of the Knudsen-Hillman production management office.

Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., director of the division, named several assistants and also a joint army-navy-industry special group to assure an adequate flow of steel products for defense and other needs.

The priorities division is an executive arm of the new four-man defense production general staff headed jointly by William S. Knudsen and Sidney Hillman.

Officials said the division would carry out any "crackdown" orders of the Knudsen-Hillman board, by means of priorities which govern the delivery of materials and use of transportation.

Ample powers to enforce a right of way for defense orders were voted last summer by Congress, officials said. Thus far however, there has been no announcement of a decision to use the powers. Mr. Stettinius is Chairman of the Advisiory Priorities Board as well as director of the executive division.

As assistant director of the division in charge of administration he named James F. Towers, member of a New York firm of industrial engineers.

Other staff appointments included:

Blackwell Smith, an aide to Mr. Stettinius in the defense commission, assistant director in charge of staff activities.

Charles E. Adams, President of the Air Reduction Corporation, who will organize activities of various industry committees.

A. C. C. Hill, Jr., a defense commission aid, deputy director.

Isador Lubin, labor statistician, labor consultant to Mr. Stettinius.

Creation of a new minerals and metals priorities section, headed by Dr. Ernest M. Hopkins, President of Dartmouth College, as executive officer, also was announced.

The first of such groups, an iron and steel priorities committee will include Walter Tower, President of the American Iron and Steel Institute, as industry's representative; Carl Conway, Chairman of the Continental Can Company, representing industrial consumers; Paul Hendron, of the Navy; and Lieutenant Colonel Hugh C. Minton, of the army.

Sharp Increase In Public Offerings

NEW YORK, (AP)—Public offerings of new securities picked up sharply during the week ended Jan. 9, totaling $106,617,954 compared with $46,338,400 the previous week, Poor's Publishing Company reported.

The total included about $30,000,000 of new money raised by domestic corporations.

Comparison of the week's offerings follows:

	This Wk.	Prev. Wk.	Year Ago
Municipal	$31,528,358	$11,937,500	$7,204,000
Pub. utility	10,000,000	6,500,000	30,000,000
Railroad	12,570,000	.....	.....
Industrial	35,000,000	23,000,000	.....
Miscellaneous	.....	.....	2,250,000
Stock	17,519,596	4,900,900	37,701,820
Total	106,617,954	46,338,400	77,155,820

'Crisis' in Steel Output By Spring Is Predicted

WASHINGTON (AP)—The National Economic and Social Planning Association predicted that the nation would face a "crisis" in steel production by spring due to heavy demands of the United States and British armaments programs.

"Competent observers," the private research organization said in a statement, ". . . insist that decisions be made now to increase basic steel production by 15 to 20 per cent."

Loew's Net Declines

NEW YORK (AP)—Loew's, Inc., reported net profit for the fiscal year ended Aug. 31 of $8,908,470 after Federal income taxes, equal after preferred dividend requirements to $4.82 a share on common stock, compared with $9,841,531, or $5.48 a share, in the preceding year.

British Deal Involves Big Cash Dealings

WASHINGTON (AP)—A multi-million dollar deal appeared in the making with Britain's fiscal representatives officially disclosed to be negotiating with two syndicates of investment trusts for the liquidation of "direct" British investments in the United States to provide the Empire with cash for war supplies.

Secretary of Treasury Henry Morgenthau, active in bringing the prospective buyers and sellers together, conferred with one group of New York financiers and arranged to see another delegation immediately.

Word that the British Government is "ready to do business" was relayed by Mr. Morgenthau from Sir Frederick Phillips, Undersecretary of the British Treasury.

While no estimate was made public on the value or exact description of the holdings offered for sale, it was indicated plainly they included virtually all readily marketable United States investments held by citizens and firms of the United Kingdom, exclusive of stock and bonds, which are being disposed of systematically through organized exchanges.

Investment Large

The Federal Reserve Board computed recently that "direct" British investments here were worth approximately $850,000,000. Other sources have estimated total British holdings in the United States, including securities, at from $4,000,000,000 to $7,000,000,000, or even more.

"Direct" investments include huge holdings of land as well as interests in or control of factories and similar industrial establishments.

Proceeds of the war-forced sale would be used to pay for munitions already ordered and on which delivery is scheduled before inauguration of the proposed lease-lend program of President Roosevelt.

Mr. Morgenthau talked with Cyril Quinn of the Tri-Continental Corporation, New York, and arranged to see Arthur H. Bunker, Executive Vice-President of the Lehman Corporation.

David Schencker, head of the Securities Commission's investment trust division, who has participated in the Quinn-Morgenthau conferences, said Mr. Quinn was Chairman of the Tri-Continental Corporation, which was the leader of the first group of companies. He said he understood that the second group, which will see Mr. Morgenthau, is headed by the Lehman Corporation of New York.

Mr. Schencker quoted Mr. Quinn as saying that he had 15 companies lined up with him ,and that they had total assets of nearly $700,000,000.

All "Direct Investments"

Neither Mr. Morgenthau nor Mr. Schencker was able to describe the properties which may be involved in the huge transactions, but they indicated that all United Kingdom investments in the United States, except for stocks and bonds which have a ready market on organized exchanges, were involved. This meant that the British might sell many huge industries in this country, which are wholly or primarily British-owned. Also apparently included in the transactions were huge real estate holdings.

Mr. Morgenthau and Mr. Schencker did not exclude the possibility that the investment trusts might buy some of the readily marketable securities now owned by the British, but said that since the sale of these securities presented no particular difficulties, discussions had been centered on "direct" investments.

Although saying the Administration "has no fixed policy" on the question of requiring the British to dispose of American investments before taking advantage of President Roosevelt's "lease-lending" bill in order to obtain munitions in this country, the Secretary said his actions "speak louder than any comments."

He also declined to discuss the possibility, being studied in some Administration quarters, of requiring the British to post as collateral under the lease-lending plan those investments which prove unsaleable in the current transactions.

The Secretary said the negotiations dealt only with investments held in the United Kingdom, and did not apply to the rest of the British Empire, where at least $1,000,000,000 more American property is owned.

Trusts Are Interested

Mr. Morgenthau described his conference with Mr. Quinn in these words:

"One of the representatives of some investment trusts came to me and asked whether the investment trusts could be useful in the present situation to make their facilities available."

Mr. Morgennthau then explained that since the Securities Commission had supervision over investment trusts, he asked Commission Chairman Jerome Frank to look into the proposal. He received a report that "a very large group of investment trusts had associated themselves informally and are ready to buy any direct investments the United Kingdom may hold in this country and I so informed Sir Frederick Phillips."

Mr. Frank said the SEC was studying the investment proposals to assure "fair distribution" of the purchases among the various interested investment trusts.

Shipbuilders Will Operate At Capacity for Some Time

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Shipbuilders will operate at capacity for some time to come to turn out the large volume of Navy Department orders, according to the Standard Statistics Company. As new construction facilities are placed in operation next year, a substantial gain in gross billings should be witnessed.

While excess profits taxes will be heavy in some cases, earnings should be well above those in recent years. Coastal operators will benefit from increased traffic, but narrow margins will prevent worth-while improvement in earnings, except for those concerns able to sell or charter their vessels at profitable rates.

Lake carriers should show at least a moderate gain in earnings, because of the high level of tonnage in prospect.

Capacity Expanding

Spurred by the huge Navy Department orders placed to build up a two-ocean navy, all major shipyards not only are operating at capacity but are actively expanding existing facilities to speed up the shipbuilding program. In most instances, the additional facilities are being built with Government funds, and the Navy will retain ownership. This will protect private operators from the burden of too much capacity when the present building program ends and will prevent, to some extent, at least, a repetition of the financial strain suffered after the World War.

Vessels For England

The new facilities will come in to operation gradually during the medium term, and a much higher rate of production than that now in effect will prevail during the final part in 1942. Under the recent contracts let for 201 Navy vessels, completion was scheduled for 1945-1946, but indications are that they will be finished before that time in view of the strenuous efforts being made to speed up building. Because of the need for auxiliary boats for the Navy, the Maritime Commission also is pressing for quicker delivery of the commercial vessels being constructed under the merchant marine program.

In addition to the large volume of work for the Navy and Maritime Commission, shipbuilding operators also are being called up to provide new vessels for England. It is reported that orders for 60 new freighters have recently been awarded to American yards. To facilitate completion of these, plans are said to call for all-welded construction and the use of prefabricated materials.

Operators' Prospects

In all, the gross value of work handled by most shipbuilding companies for 1940 will be the best since the World War, and a further substantial rise is indicated for 1941. With the greater use of yard margins, a material expansion in operating profits is assured for some time ahead. Although excess profits taxes will be heavy in some cases, final net earnings should be well above those in recent years.

The high level of domestic business should cause a gradual rise in tonnage by costal and intercoastal operators in coming months. Larger cargoes should also be made available to those vessels remaining in this service as a result of the elimination of a number of boats by sale or charter in the past year.

However, companies depending solely on coastal traffic will be handicapped by continued narrow margins, since costs remain high and competition from the railroads will prevent fully compensating advances in freight and passenger rates.

At best, only modest improvement in their earnings is likely during 1941. On the other hand, those concerns able to sell some of their boats at a profit or to charter vessels for their services at profitable rates, will continue to record satisfactory earnings.

Lake Traffic Rises

Iron ore shipments on the Great Lakes in the 1940 season amounted to 63,709,000 tons, a gain of 41 per cent over 1939, and the largest for any year since 1929, when shipments totaled 65,205,000 tons. Coal traffic also ran well above last year.

With steel operations continuing at a high rate next year, iron ore shipments should set a new record, and the Great Lakes fleet should operate at capacity. Despite the 12½ per cent reduction in ore and coal rates made last March, the larger traffic probably permitted well-maintained earnings in 1940, and relatively satisfactory returns are expected for 1941.

The heavy shipping losses incurred by Great Britain and efforts to replace these with American boats have caused renewed strength in charter rates after a slump during the summer.

While rates vary for different types of charter, one representative rates is now reported at about $5 a deadweight tone per month, compared with less than $3 during the summer. Prices paid by Britain for purchased vessels likewise have advanced. Recent sales of over-age vessels have been made at $50 to $60 a deadweight ton, against $45 a ton early this year.

Buy Old Vessels

Despite the construction of new vessels under way for Britain in this country, further purchases of old vessels here apparently will continue. Since the war began, 30 vessels have been bought and 15 additional vessels are expected to be purchased soon from the over-age fleet held under the jurisdiction of the Maritime Commission. This will leave about 48 of the latter still available for sale.

As long a. Great Britain remains under the necessity of replacing lost tonnage, charter rates promise to hold firm, and owners of chartered vessels should continue to realize good revenues from this source. An early ending of the war or a sharp rise in ship destruction, which would materially ease British needs, obviously would cause a reversal in this situation.

Oil Firms Await U. S. Negotiations For Broad Synthetic Rubber Output

NEW YORK (AP)—The oil industry is waiting only for completion of negotiations with the Federal Government to go ahead with broad-scale production of synthetic rubber or the necessary raw materials, trade interests said here.

Latest development on this front was the disclosure in reliable quarters that Shell Union Oil Corporation is considering erection of a plant for manufacture of butadiene near Houston, Texas.

Butadiene is the petroleum derivative which is the basic raw material in making most types of synthetic rubber.

Some of the big oil companies are now supplying rubber manufacturers with butadiene for conversion into a synthetic product. Others have established their own plants near refineries.

Product Restricted

While one leading tire manufacturer, the B. F. Goodrich Co., has placed a synthetic casing on the market, production for tires and other uses has thus far been confined largely to the "pilot plant" stage. Small quantities have been produced, that is, for experimental as well as practical purposes.

Reports circulated in the trade, however, that major petroleum and rubber concerns were expected to submit proposals to the Government this month with the view of making synthetic rubber on a mass production basis.

Government financing, possibly in the form of loans or outright subsidies, was regarded as essential to such expansion because of the millions of dollars of new equipment needed and the present high price of the synthetic product as compared with natural rubber.

Chemists have forecast striking economies in making artificial rubber once the process is taken out of the industrial nursery into big-time manufacturing.

The problem of procuring raw materials is virtually non-existent, they point out, because almost unlimited quantities of butadiene can be made indirectly from petroleum gases and also by cracking processes similar to those generally used in refineries.

Cost of Production

According to a spokesman for one of the largest oil companies, however, capital expenditures for the butadiene part of a plant would be, on the average, more than for facilities needed to convert the butadiene into synthetic rubber.

One reason for blossoming Government interest in rubber substitute, in the opinion of some experts, is the delay in building up crude rubber stocks as a war chest.

Stocks held by the Government at the year end were recently estimated in the trade at around 115,000 tons. The British cotton-rubber barter deal called for delivery of 85,000 tons at Singapore by March 31. The Government agency, the Rubber Reserve Co., planned to buy an additional 150,000 tons in 1940 and 180,000 tons in 1941.

Crude rubber stocks privately held were figured to total more than 200,000 tons at year end. Consumption is currently running at around 55,000 tons monthly.

Penna. Road Asks $11,925,000 Issue

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Pennsylvania Railroad has applied to the Interstate Commerce Commission for authority to issue $11,925,000 of 1¾ per cent equipment trust certificates in connection with the acquisition of new equipment.

The Pennsylvania proposes to acquire 4,500 freight cars, 200 cabin cars and 5 electric passenger locomotives at a total cost of nearly $15,000,000. The new equipment will be constructed in the railroad's own shops. The certificates will be sold through competitive bidding.

Standard Oil of Ohio Plans Exchange Offering

WASHINGTON (AP)—Standard Oil Co. (Ohio) has advised the Securities Commission of its intention to issue 150,000 shares of 4 per cent cumulative preferred stock par value $100, which will be offered to holders of its presently oustanding 5 per cent cumulative preferred stock under an exchange plan calling for one share of the new stock and a cash payment for each share of the old stock.

Shares not taken under the exchange offer will be offered publicly. F. S. Moseley & Co., of Boston was listed as the principal underwriter.

Business Failures Under '40

NEW YORK (AP)—Business failures in the United States jumped to 262 in the week ended January 9, from 179 in the preceding holiday-shortened week, Dun & Bradstreet reported. A year ago the total was 277.

Army Defense Spending Over 6 Billion Mark

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Army has contracted in six months, it was estimated, for expenditure of about 85 per cent of the $6,591,000,000 Congress provided for the year ending next July.

A compilation showed that contracts let during the week ended January 4 amounted to $237,900,000, bringing the total to $5,580,300,000.

These contracts included $127,500,000 for the air corps, $4,700,000 for ordnance and $83,600,000 for the quartermaster corps.

Since Jan. 4 a $17,000,000 order for artillery materiel has been placed.

Navy contracts, meanwhile, showed an increase although they still are substantially less than those placed by the Army. The Navy's total for the week ended January 10 was $39,060,071.

The sum included $16,000,000 for an ordnance plant at Canton, Ohio, to be built and operated by the Westinghouse company. When completed, it will employ about 2,000 workers in the manufacture of gun mounts and other equipment.

The Navy also contracted for a $1,673,000 ordnance plant near Macon, Ga., and for additional facilities for a forging company at Camden, N. J., estimated to cost $3,125,619.

In an effort to increase airplane production, the Navy contracted for $3,573,428 worth of additional plant facilities for six manufacturers of engine parts.

The Navy compilation did not include, however, a contract awarded Jan. 11 for the construction of a floating dry dock at Galveston, Tex., at an estimated cost of $2,254,342.

An undisclosed number of submarine chasers were ordered by the Navy during the week. Contracts for the hulls amounted to $1,597,428.

Most of the other Navy orders were for supplies and they ranged all the way from a $47,000 worth of canned salmon to $525,018 worth of submarines escape apparatus.

The Army, likewise, continued its purchases of the wide variety of articles needed to outfit its expanding forces. Among the items ordered were 3,210,000 neck ties.

U. S. Firms Receive Settlement Checks In Black Tom Case

NEW YORK (AP)—The Bethlehem Steel Co. and Lehigh Valley Railroad recieved checks aggregating $12,056,843 in settlement of claims growing out of the Black Tom and Kingsland explosions of the war days of 1917.

Ot the total, Bethlehem received $2,238,248 and Lehigh $9,818,595, but it was not exactly the last chapter in the 24-year-old litigation for the railroad as it placed 50 per cent of the funds in escrow pending determination of the amount to be paid attorneys and investigators who worked on the case.

The American member of the Mixed Claims Commission will decide how much of the funds are to be disbursed for these services, although the railroad previously had contracted to pay 50 per cent of the amount collected. The fact that the funds were placed in escrow pending final determination indicated the fees and expenses might entail less than the 50 per cent agreed upon.

The Lehigh Valley used $1,588,281 of the total amount received to pay off its outstanding loan to the Reconstruction Finance Corp.

Baruch Asks U. S. Support Office Of Output Management

WASHINGTON (AP)—Bernard M. Baruch, who directed the nation's defense production in World War days, called on Americans to co-operate fully with the office of production management set up by President Roosevelt.

The financier who headed the war industries board in 1918 called the President's action a "long forward step," although he said he would have preferred one-man control to the existing set-up, which gives William S. Knudsen and Sidney Hillman equal powers.

"Although," Mr. Baruch said in a statement Saturday: "I prefer to have the final decisions left to one man appointed by the President and responsible to him alone, whose decisions would be revokable by the President, I should say undoubtedly that a long forward step has been taken. . . .

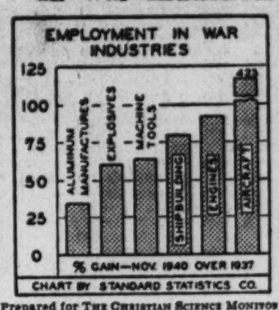
"After all a plan is good only by virtue of its execution. I have confidence in Mr. Knudsen and Mr. Hillman and their associates, Secretaries Stimson and Knox, to do the job."

Vegetable Oil Makers' Profit Increases in 1939

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Securities Commission reported that five corporations engaged in producing vegetable oil had a combined net profit in 1939 of $4,500,000, equal to 3.6 per cent of sales, compared with a net of $2,400,000 in 1938.

The Archer-Daniels-Midland Company accounted for approximately one half of the total assets and volume of business reported for the entire group, the commission said in a supplement to its survey of American listed corporations.

Employment Mounts In War Industries



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Employment in aircraft production during November showed the sharpest gain for any defense industry as compared with the 1937 average. The combined increase for the above industries accounted for 221,000 persons.

Stockyards Case Review Granted By Supreme Court

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Government has been granted a Supreme Court review of a decision holding invalid an order issued by Henry A. Wallace as Secretary of Agriculture reducing the maximum fees permitted commission agents at the Kansas City stockyards between 1933 and 1937.

This was the fourth time that the long-litigated case had been before the high tribunal.

Mr. Wallace, who becomes Vice-President on Jan. 20, issued the order on June 20, 1939. It was invalidated by a three-judge Federal court in western Missouri.

The three-judge court also directed that $586,093 of impounded funds be restored to the commission men. Mr. Wallace contended the money should be returned to the farmers and stockmen who had paid rates higher than those prescribed.

This amount represented the difference between the rates ordered by Wallace and the higher rates already in effect. The old rates continued to be collected and the difference was impounded pending a final decision on the litigation.

In previous decisions, the Supreme Court has held that Mr. Wallace did not give the commission men a "full and fair hearing" in 1933 before ordering the rate reduction for the first time. It was held that Mr. Wallace relied too much on subordinates who had served as "active prosecutors" of the litigation.

Following Supreme Court decisions in 1938, Mr. Wallace issued the 1939 order which prescribed the identical rates contained in the 1933 order.

In holding the 1939 order invalid, the three-judge court said that Mr. Wallace, following the Supreme Court action, had written a letter in which he "publicly announced his determination and judgment of what the result of any future proceeding should be."

The three-judge court added that the "sole object" of Mr. Wallace's later action "was the patent purpose to validate the rates prescribed by the invalid order of 1933."

A new rate schedule became effective on Nov. 1, 1937, by consent of the commission merchants.

Building Industry Sets 10-Year High Record During 1940

NEW YORK (AP)—The building industry established a 10-year record in 1940, Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., reported.

Building permits during the year in 215 selected cities totaled $1,362,666,270, an increase of 9.8 per cent over the $1,240,813,958 of 1939. Excluding New York City where permits declined by 5.5 per cent, the gain for the other cities was 13.4 per cent.

The record for the year by geographical divisions follows:

Area	1940	1939	P. C. Increase
New England	$85,642,592	$75,147,690	14.0
Middle Atlantic	339,352,325	352,777,147	†3.8
South Atlantic	169,014,746	137,831,386	22.6
East Central	304,116,397	252,001,589	20.7
South Central	138,391,942	134,326,658	3.0
West Central	68,898,089	71,509,577	†3.7
Mountain	32,302,140	26,505,722	21.9
Pacific	224,948,039	190,714,209	18.0

† Decrease.

Construction of Chlorate Plant Started in Oregon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore., Dec. 27—Construction has just begun on a $500,000 chemical plant for the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, latest industrial organization to establish itself in the Pacific Northwest at the source of cheap Bonneville-Grand Coulee power.

The new plant, located on a 50-acre site fronting the Willamette River in north Portland, will be in production by July 1, company officials estimate. It will employ 40 men and will produce sodium and potassium chlorates, useful in the manufacture of explosives for national defense and also valuable in many operations, such as preparation of weed eradicators.

The local plant will be operated by the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company of Washington, a subsidiary of the parent firm. The operators have signed a 20-year contract for 2,000 kilowatts of Bonneville-Grand Coulee power at $17.50 per kilowatt year. Annual production of the chlorate products will be "several thousand tons," officials said.

The Portland plant is only the second of its kind in the United States, producing exclusively, as it does, chlorates. Only other is at Niagara Falls.

Aldrich Urges Federal Issues, Higher Taxes

NEW YORK (AP)—Winthrop W. Aldrich, Chairman of the Chase National Bank, recommended the United States Government finance the huge defense program as far as possible by increased taxation and direct sale of Government securities to the public in order to forestall inflation.

"There is an immense amount of money in the country seeking sound investment," Mr. Aldrich told stockholders of Chase National—the country's largest bank—at their annual meeting.

"The owners of savings and investment funds will be ready and willing to lend them to the Government. They include not only the large institutional holders of money, such as the insurance companies, the savings banks and university and other endowment funds, but also numerous private investors, large and small."

Urges New Bonds

He suggested new bonds to be issued "should carry a fair rate of return, that they be available in small as well as large denominations, and that they be fully taxable. In order also not to penalize the patriotic subscriber who overestimates his capacity to buy, I suggest that the new bonds be made freely marketable."

Mr. Aldrich said there is a certain limit beyond which taxation for defense, as for other purposes, should not go.

He said: "This is the point at which taxation becomes destructive, in the sense that it encroaches upon the capital equipment of the country. Determining where this point lies is one of the most difficult and delicate decisions that Congress is called upon to make."

Mr. Aldrich said the "easy" way to finance defense requirements would be to place the principal share of new funds required with banks but that it was unwise to do so.

"Commercial banks," he said, "by the very nature of their business have to rely upon borrowers to reduce their loans from time to time, preferably out of earnings. If the Government is the borrower and its expenditures are running ahead of revenues, the Government cannot pay down its debt to the banks but has to increase it. The effect of this is constantly to increase volume of bank credit and therefore the volume of deposits, the effect of which in turn is to raise prices and invite inflation."

Record Deposits

In reviewing operations of the bank Mr. Aldrich reported deposits at a new high of $3,543,338,000 and earnings for the year of $1.83 per share of capital stock, compared with $1.80 in 1939.

Mr. Gordon S. Rentschler, Chairman of the National City Bank of New York, told stockholders at the annual meeting the current world war "is the dominating influence in every foreign area where we operate and in almost every phase of our domestic business."

"The bank," Mr. Rentschler said, "is actively participating in the financing of the national defense program at all of its various stages—that is, in the furnishing of funds for the construction of plants, for the primary supply contracts, for sub-contracts and for other businesses more remotely affected."

Mr. Rentschler said total bank deposits increased nearly 25 per cent in 1940. "This is in the main a reflection of general economic conditions," he said, "and in particular of a further increase of over $4,000,000,000 in the country's gold stock and continued deficit financing."

American Smelting To Build Zinc Plant

NEW YORK (AP) — Officials of American Smelting & Refining Co. said they intended soon to start constructing a large electrolytic zinc refining plant in Texas.

They said the plant, with capacity of from 2,000 to 2,500 tons a month, probably would be situated on the gulf coast, although the site had not been chosen. It was expected to go into operation in about a year.

Metals industry experts estimated that, with the completion of the new plant, the nation's zinc refining capacity would reach about 900,000 tons a year. The national output last year was about 589,000 tons.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Jan. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Jan. 15
Wilder Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Union Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Feb. 10

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

East Cambridge Savings Bank	Jan. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Jan. 20
Somerville Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Brookline Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Feb. 10

Complete List of Odd Lot, and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	500,000
Previous day's sales	474,770
1941 volume to date	5,755,820
1940 volume to date	7,837,730

Stocks Drop Moderately In Quiet Market

NEW YORK, Jan. 14 (AP)—A switch to the selling side as many traders accepted profits from the recent advance reduced stock market prices fractions to more than a point throughout the list today.

While a few shares held up to show small gains in late trading, the main trend was moderately lower.

Transactions set a pace approximating 500,000 shares for a full session.

Dealings were leisurely and the setback seemed attributable more to a shift of the speculative element than to any important change in the underlying character of the market. Brokerage commentators noted the day's business and foreign news added little to what was known previously.

The sharp rise in corporate bonds tapered, leaving prices mixed. Commodities likewise leveled into a narrower course after the recent persistent tendency toward higher levels.

Moderate losses were registered for U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, Monsanto Chemical, United Aircraft, American Can, Santa Fe, New York Central, Westinghouse, Deere, du Pont, American Telephone, Kennecott, and American Smelting.

In the curb list, losses of fractions to around a point showed in Aluminum of America, American Gas & Electric, International Petroleum, Pittsburgh Plate Glass, Pratt & Lambert and Bell Aircraft.

Bond Market Uneven

Irregular trends prevailed in the bond market today with a few rails standing out with advances of around a point.

Recent fast demand for International Telephone waned on reports the company planned to retain the balance of its foreign holdings. A Rumanian subsidiary was recently sold. The 5s and 4½s each reacted more than a point.

Rail issues still sought after at slight advances despite a month long rise for the carrier group included Great Northern 4s of '46 "G," St. Paul 5s, Nickel Plate 5½s, Pennsylvania General 4½s of '65, Southern Railway 4s and Southern Pacific 4½s of '68.

In the minus column were Illinois Central 4¾s, Baltimore & Ohio stamped convertibles, Frisco 4½s of '78, Firestone Tire 3½s, Commonwealth Edison convertible 3½s of '58 and Santa Fe 4s of '95.

German, Danish and certain Japanese issues tended downward in the foreign dollar list.

Losses among U. S. governments ranged to around ¼ point.

London Stocks Firm In Quiet Trading

LONDON, Jan. 14 (AP)—The stock market closed firm in quiet trading after the Admiralty announced the latest week's ship losses had declined sharply.

Gilt-edged issues finished with gains ranging to ⅛ while in the foreign list Brazilian liens improved further. Japanese loans lost ½ to 1 point.

In the oils Mexican eagle continued active and higher after reports suggesting improvement in Anglo-Mexican relations.

Electrical supply and equipment issues moved higher. Heavy industry and building shares also were firm.

Kaffirs eased under profit taking by local traders.

Wheat Prices Hold To Narrow Range

CHICAGO, Jan. 14 (AP)—Wheat traders adopted a watchful waiting policy in a dull, featureless session today and prices held within a narrow range. The May contract rallied modestly toward the close, influenced to some extent by firmness in corn futures.

Final wheat prices were ¼-½ cent higher for the May contract which closed near the day's best, and the deferred deliveries closed slightly lower than yesterday.

Corn held relatively firm and all deliveries finished at or near the day's best levels on short covering and demand from cash houses.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.

12 noon, Jan. 14

Sterling:	Today $4.04	Prev. Day $4.04	Parity $8.2397
Europe †			
Switz'l'd—franc	.2322	.2322	‡
Italy—lira	.0505	.0505	.0526
Germany—mark	.4007x	.4007x	.4033
Sweden—krona	.2385	.2385	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0068x	.0068x	.0220
Spain—peseta	.0920	.0920	**.1468
Finland—finm'k	.0205x	.0205x	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1977x	.1977x	.2961
Port'gal—escudo	.0401	.0401	.0748
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0235x	.0235x	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso*‡	.2360	.2360	.7178
Brazil—milreis*‡	.0505	.0505	.2025
Chile—peso‡	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol‡	.1600	.1600	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.4000	.4000	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2345	.2345	.8440
India—rupee	.3034	.3034	.6180
Java—florin	.5329x	.5329x	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2362	.2362	*
Shanghai—dol	.0562	.0562	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.4753	.4753	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8600	.8600	1.0031
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2075x	.2075x	‡

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Quotations for the French, Belgian, Dutch, Norwegian, Danish, Polish, and Rumanian currencies are not available due to occupation by Germany. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. **1929 average. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

Metal Prices

NEW YORK, Jan. 14 (AP)—Copper steady; electrolytic spot Conn. Valley 12.00; export, FAS NY 10.25-12.00. Tin steady; spot and nearby 50.10; forward 50.05. Lead steady; spot, New York 5.50-55; East St. Louis 5.35. Zinc steady; East St. Louis spot and forward 7.25. Quicksilver 168.00-168.00. Pig iron, aluminum, antimony, platinum, Chinese wolframite and domestic scheelite unchanged.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
70½	49¼	Abbott (1.60a)	1	52	52	52	— ⅝
60	34⅞	Acme Steel (3)	1	50	50	50	Jan 11
9	4¼	Adams Ex (.40e)	17	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
27½	18⅛	Adam-Millis(1)	1	22½	22½	22½	Jan 10
19½	12½	Addressog (½g)	2	15⅞	15½	15⅞	Jan 8
58⅛	36½	Air Reduct (1a)	7	41¾	41⅛	41⅛	— ⅜
⅞	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
7	4	Alaska Jun (½)	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
1⅛	⅜	Alleghany Corp	1	½	½	½	— ⅛
12½	4¼	Alleg pf xw	1	9	9	9	— ⅛
14⅜	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	2	10½	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅜
24	7	Alleghany pr pf	1	20	20	20	— ½
26½	13½	Alleg Lud (1½e)	4	23⅞	23½	23⅞	
12¾	6¾	Allen Ind (1½e)	1	10½	10½	10½	— ⅛
182	135½	Al Ch & Dye(6a)	4	164½	163	163	—1
14	8⅞	Allied Kid (.80)	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	Jan 11
16¾	10	Allied Mills (1e)	2	12⅜	12½	12½	Jan 13
9⅜	4½	Allied Stores	3	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
79	55	Allied Str pf (5)	1	75	75	75	Jan 11
41⅞	21¾	Allis-Ch (1½e)	4	36	36	36	
18	11	AlphaCem(1½e)	1	17⅜	17	17⅜	Jan 13
2⅜	1⅛	Amal Leather	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	Jan 4
18	9½	Amal Leath pf	1	15	15	15	Jan 13
58½	38½	Amerada Cp (2)	*15	49¼	48½	49	+ ½
21	12⅛	Am Ag Ch (1.20)	4	17	17	17	— ¼
75	41¾	Am Airlines(1e)	7	55½	55	55	—1
12¾	6	Am Bank Note	9	8	7¾	7¾	— ⅜
9¾	5½	Am Bosch	1	7½	7½	7½	Jan 11
45¾	28	Am Br S(2.10e)	1	38	38	38	
2¾	1¼	Am Cable & R	21	1¾	1¾	1¾	
116½	85¼	Am Can (4)	12	93⅜	92	92½	—1⅛
185	164	Am Can pf (7)	1	184	184	184	
33¼	18	Am Car & Fdy	6	30½	29¾	29⅞	—1
65	34	Am Car & F pf	4	63⅜	63	63	— ⅜
23½	13½	Am Ch&Cbl(2e)	2	22⅞	22¾	22¾	— ¼
115	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	3	114¼	114½	114¼	Dec27
140½	112	Am Chicle (4a)	1	120	120	120	Jan 9
9¾	5½	Am Coltype(¾e)	3	8½	8½	8½	
8¼	4⅛	Am Comm Al	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
15¼	8	Am Crys S (½g)	1	10½	10½	10½	— ⅛
3¼	1¼	Am Encaus Til	3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
6⅜	2½	Am European	1	4	4	4	+ ¼
2⅜	¾	Am & For Pow	1	1½	1½	1½	Jan 13
24¼	9⅛	AmFP $6pf 1.20e	1	15⅜	15½	15½	— ½
28¼	10¾	AmFP $7pf 1.40e	10	19⅜	18	18½	—1¼
7¼	2¼	Am & F P 2 pf	2	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	— ⅛
50½	23	Am Haw SS (1e)	3	36	36	36	— ½
6⅜	3	Am Hide & Lea	3	4	4	4	+ ⅛
38	23	Am H & L pf (3)	5	27⅞	26¾	27⅛	Dec31
66¼	45½	Am Home(2.40a)	3	50	50	50	— ⅛
37⅜	1½	Am Ice	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
35	18	Am Ice pf (1½e)	1	21½	21½	21½	Jan 13
6⅜	3	Am Internat'l	3	4⅛	4	4⅛	
13½	12¼	Am Inv Ill (1)	1	13	13	13	Jan 13
57	41½	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	50	50	50	Jan 8
22¾	10	Am Locomotive	3	16⅜	16¼	16¼	— ⅜
92	38	Am Loco pf (5e)	5	94⅜	94¼	94¼	
14⅞	10	Am M & F (.34g)	4	13⅜	13½	13½	— ¼
3⅜	1¾	Am M & Metal	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
25	12¾	Am Metal (2¼e)	2	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅛
5¼	2	Am Power & Lt	15	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
63½	34¾	AmP&L$6pf1⅞k	2	45⅛	45⅜	45⅜	— ½
54	28¼	APL $5pf (1.56k)	4	37⅞	37½	37¾	— ½
10⅝	4¾	Am Rad&S(.40e)	45	7	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
18½	9½	Am Roll M (¼e)	15	14⅞	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅜
12¾	5¾	Am Saf R (.80)	6	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
11⅜	5	Am Seat (½e)	2	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
54	30¼	Am Sm&R(2¾e)	4	44	44	44	— ½
155½	122	Am S & R pf (7)	1	153½	153½	153½	— ½
70	49¼	Am Snuff (3a)	2	53½	53	53½	+ ¼
33⅜	19½	Am Stl F (1½e)	10	28¼	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅜
14⅝	9¼	Am Stores (¾e)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	Jan 13
17¼	11	Am Stove (1¼e)	1	13½	13½	13½	+ ¼
23⅜	12¾	Am Sug R (½g)	*1	15¼	15¼	15¼	
93	70⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	7	87⅛	85¾	87	+1¼
18	11¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	2	14½	14½	14½	Jan 8
175¼	145	Am T & T (9)	18	167¾	167½	167¾	— ⅛
89½	66½	Am Tobacco (5)	1	73	73	73	— ⅛
91¾	68¾	Am Tob B (5)	1	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛	— ⅛
153½	136	Am Tob pf (6)	3	159	158½	158½	Jan 10
6¼	2⅝	Am Type Fdrs	16	6⅜	6½	6½	— ¼
12⅜	5¼	Am Water Wks	8	7	7	7	
101½	83⅛	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	Jan 13
12	6	Am Woolen	5	8⅛	8	8⅛	
61⅜	25½	Am Wool pf (7e)	14	60	58½	58½	—1⅝
8¼	4¼	Am Zinc L & S	16	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
54¼	35	Am Z pr pf (5k)	2	54	54	54	Jan 3
32	18	Anaconda (2e)	22	26⅝	26⅛	26½	
22⅝	12½	Anchor H (.80e)	1	14	14	14	— ¼
15⅞	8	Andes Cop (1e)	1	12	12	12	— ½
4¼	1¾	A P W Paper	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
35½	23	Arch-DM (1.40)	3	30	30	30	Jan 13
111⅛	97½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	110¾	110¾	110¾	Jan 13
7⅜	4	Armour Ill	15	5⅛	5	5	
64¼	35	Armour Ill p pf	2	52	51¾	51¾	— ½
68	58½	Arm Ill pf	1	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜	N'v 10
43¾	22⅝	Arm Cork (2e)	14	33¼	33	33⅛	— ¼
11	6⅛	Arnold C (¼g)	2	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	Jan 13
9½	3⅜	Artloom (¼g)	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
9	4⅜	Assd Dry Goods	7	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	— ⅛
84	65	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	2	87	86	87	Jan 9
95	49½	AssdDG2pf(23e)	2	97	96	97	Jan 11
45	29½	Associates (2a)	1	34¾	34¾	34¾	Dec17
25¼	13	Atch T&SF (1e)	56	21⅜	20¾	21¼	— ¼
64½	49½	Atch T&SFpf(5)	8	65⅞	65	65	— ⅜
23½	9⅝	Atl Coast Line	10	15¼	15⅛	15¼	— ¼
22⅜	8⅛	Atl G&W Indies	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	—1
22½	9¼	Atl G&W In pf	4	19⅛	19	19	— ⅜
27⅛	18¼	Atl Refining (1)	5	23¾	23¾	23¾	+ ⅛
111	102	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	110	110	110	Jan 7
9⅞	7	Atlas Corp (½e)	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
51	43¼	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	49¼	49¼	49¼	+ ¼
60½	57	Atlas Pow (4¼e)	2	72¼	72¼	72¼	Jan 9
8⅜	4	Atlas Tack	1	7	7	7	Jan 10
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	2	2⅞	2¾	2¾	Jan 13
8⅜	4	Aviation Corp	6	5	5	5	
		B					
197⅛	128⅛	Bald Loco ct	15	173¼	173⅛	173¼	+ ⅛
6⅜	2¾	Balt & Ohio	11	4⅛	4	4⅛	— ⅛
8	3½	Balt & Ohio pf	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ¼
14⅞	4¾	Bangor & Ar	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
16⅜	8½	Barber As (½e)	1	10	10	10	— ¼
8⅜	4	Barker Br (¾e)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	Jan 13
13⅜	7⅛	Barnsdall (.60)	6	9¼	9⅛	9¼	— ⅛
25¾	23½	Bath IrWks(¾e)	9	23¾	23⅜	23⅜	— ½
36¾	20¼	Bayuk Cig (1)	1	29½	29½	29½	
35¾	18½	Beat Cream (1a)	2	24¾	24⅛	24⅛	Jan 11
112⅛	105	Beat pf ww (5)	4	106½	106½	106½	Dec24
105	102	Beat pf xw (5)	1	102	102	102	Jun17
127	102	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	123	123	123	—3
9⅞	7¼	Beld-Hem (.80)	3	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅜
36⅜	24½	Bendix Av(2½e)	32	35¼	34⅜	34⅜	— ½
22¼	17¾	Benef I L (1.85e)	4	20⅜	20½	20½	— ⅛
56¾	49⅛	Ben Ind Lpf(2½)	3	56⅞	56¼	56¼	Jan 13
39	22½	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	31½	31½	31½	+ ⅜
93¼	63½	Beth Stl (5e)	21	87¾	86⅞	87	— ¾
134	109½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	4	130½	130	130½	Jan 13
34½	14	Bigelow-S (3e)	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	Jan 13
22½	15	Black & Dk (1a)	2	21	21	21	Jan 10
11⅝	5¾	Blaw-Knox(¾e)	4	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
23¼	13½	Bliss & L (1½e)	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	Jan 8
28⅜	12¾	Boeing Airplane	15	17⅜	17	17	— ⅜
34	19¾	Bohn A&B(1½e)	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	+ ⅛
29¼	19	Bond Strs(1.60a)	1	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	— ¼
24¼	17	Borden (1.40e)	8	20	19¾	20	+ ⅛
25⅞	12⅞	Borg-War (1a)	7	19¾	19½	19½	— ⅛
2¾	⅜	Boston & Maine	3	1½	1½	1½	
38¾	26	Bower Roll B(3)	1	38¼	38¼	38¼	Jan 13
7	4⅛	Brew Corp(.55e)	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
13¾	8	Bridgeport(¾e)	2	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ¼
26¾	14¼	Briggs Mf (2¼e)	5	24⅝	24⅜	24½	— ⅜
41½	27	Briggs&S (3¼e)	1	40¾	40½	40½	Jan 13
53¾	38	Bristol M (2.40a)	1	43½	43½	43½	—1
4⅛	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	1	2½	2½	2½	
24¾	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	6	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
25½	12¾	Bkly Un Gas	1	14	14	14	
37½	27	Brown Shoe (2)	1	30½	30¼	30½	Jan 3
29½	14¾	Bruns-Bal (3e)	3	23	22¾	22¾	— ⅜
12¾	6¼	Bucyrus-E (1e)	3	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
8	3½	Budd Mfg	3	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
8¼	3½	Budd Wh (.20g)	5	7	7	7	— ¼
36	20	Bullard Co (2e)	1	32	32	32	— ¼
35¼	17⅝	Bulova Wat (2a)	1	33	33	33	Jan 10
21⅝	12¼	Burling Mill(1a)	15	18¼	18	18¼	
53¼	53¼	Burling pf (2¾)	2	53¼	52¾	53⅛	— ⅛
12½	7¼	Burr Add (½e)	15	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
5¼	2	Bush Terminal	1	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
7⅝	4½	Butler Br (.30e)	1	5	5	5	
23¼	17½	But Bros pf(1½)	1	21⅝	21½	21⅝	Jan 13
5	2¾	Butte Cop&Zinc	12	4	4	4	
13¾	6⅛	Byers (AM) Co	2	10½	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
15½	9	Byron Jack (1)	6	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	Jan 13
		C					
26⅞	14	Calif Pack (1)	2	19¼	18½	18½	—1⅛
52½	50⅛	Calif P pf (2½)	1	51½	51½	51½	Dec27
1⅞	1	Callahan Z-Lead	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
8⅛	4⅜	Cal & Hecla (1e)	9	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
19½	11	Camp Wy (.35g)	2	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
23½	11⅜	Canada Dry	38	13¾	13¼	13⅜	+ ½
6⅜	2⅜	Canadian Pacific	25	3¾	3⅝	3¾	— ⅛
40½	29½	Cannon M (2)	1	38½	38½	38½	Jan 13
8⅜	4	Capital Adm A	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	Jan 10
32⅝	22⅛	Carpent (2¾e)	3	30¼	30⅛	30½	+ ⅜
3¼	2	Car & Gen (.10a)	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Jan 11
75	29¼	Case (JI) Co(3e)	2	57	56¾	56¾	— ¼
56½	42½	Caterpill Tr (2)	6	49¼	48⅝	48⅝	— ⅝
35½	20	Celanese (1¼e)	2	27¾	27¾	27¾	
12½	5	Celotex Corp	34	9⅞	9⅜	9½	— ¼
26¼	17	Cent Aguir (1½)	11	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛	+ ¼
3⅜	1½	Cent Foundry	1	2½	2½	2½	
5⅞	1⅝	Cent RR NJ	1	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
11¾	4	Cent Violetta S	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	Jan 11
6	2⅜	Century Rib M	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
41½	22½	Cerro de P (1g)	18	33⅛	32¾	33⅛	
22	15	Cert-teed Prod	7	5⅛	5	5	
22	15	Chain Belt (¼g)	1	20½	20½	20½	Jan 10
30¾	17½	Cham P&F(.90e)	2	20	19⅝	19⅝	— ¾
29½	10⅞	Checker Cab	1	18	18	18	Jan 2
44	30½	Ches & Ohio(3a)	18	43⅞	43⅜	43¾	— ⅛
101	84⅛	Ches & O pf (4)	3	101½	101¼	101¼	Jan 10
4⅞	2½	Ches Corp	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
2½	⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Jan 13
2⅛	⅜	Chi Great W pf	2	¾	¾	¾	
12⅛	6½	Chi Mail O (¼e)	1	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
15⅛	8⅛	Chi Pneu Tool	2	14	14	14	— ⅜
44¼	23¼	Chi P T cv pf (3)	3	43½	43	43	Jan 13
51⅜	41	C P T pr pf (2½)	3	52½	51⅞	51⅞	Jan 13
45	30	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
¾	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	
11	7⅞	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9	9	9	Jan 8
16⅛	9	Chickasha (½e)	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	Jan 13
6⅝	1⅜	Childs Co	9	2⅜	2½	2½	
91⅜	53½	Chrysler (5½e)	26	70	69⅛	69⅜	— ⅜
14¼	8⅞	City I & F (1.20)	3	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	Jan 13
4½	2	City Stores	1	3	3	3	+ ⅜
40¼	24	Clark Eq (3¼e)	2	37¾	37¾	37¾	Jan 13
43¼	26	Clev Gr B (2e)	1	33⅜	33¾	33¾	Jan 10
41½	25½	Climax M(1.20a)	8	29	28⅞	29	— ¼
45½	25½	Cluett P (2¾e)	7	35⅞	33⅞	33⅞	Jan 13
131	99½	Coca-Cola (5e)	1	104¾	104¾	104¾	
63	56	Coca Cola A (3)	1	61¾	61¾	61¾	Jan 10
20	10½	Colgate P (1½a)	19	12⅜	12½	12½	
102½	94	Colg-P pf (4½)	1	102¼	102¼	102¼	+ ¼
35½	16½	Collins&A(2¾e)	2	30	30	30	
24	12½	Col Fuel&I (¼g)	3	20	20	20	Jan 10
26⅜	16	Col Br A (2e)	6	20½	20½	20½	— ½
26¼	16	Col Br B (2e)	1	20½	20½	20½	— ⅜
7½	4½	Col G&E (.10g)	12	4⅞	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
93½	68½	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	82	82	82	Jan 13
8½	3½	Colum Pict	5	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅜
26	14¾	Colum P pf(2¾)	2	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	Jan 9
98¾	71	Col Carb (4.60e)	1	79	79	79	+ ¼
48	27⅜	Comi Credit (3)	9	30¼	30	30	— ¾
108½	95	Com Cr pf (4½)	1	104	104	104	Jan 8
56	32	Comi Inv Tr (4)	8	37	36½	36¾	— ⅛
113	97	Com Tcv pf(4½)	4	109¼	108⅞	109¼	Jan 9
16⅜	8	Comi Solv (¾e)	20	11	10½	10⅝	— ¼
1¾	⅜	Com'th & South	17	¾	¾	¾	
73¼	42	Com&Sou pf (3)	7	52	51¾	52	
33	25⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	*26	29½	29	29	— ⅛
32⅞	22⅜	Conde Nast(½g)	1	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	Jan 13
24⅜	14	Congoleum (1a)	1	17½	17½	17½	— ¼
31½	17⅜	Cons Aircr (2e)	6	28	27¾	28	— ¼
16	7½	Cons Cig (1⅜e)	6	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	+ ⅛
97⅜	48⅜	Cons Cop (½e)	10	7½	7	7	— ⅛
327⅜	213⅜	Cons Edison (2)	48	23¼	23	23	
1101⅜	97¼	Cons Ed pf (5)	2	107	107	107	
1⅛	½	Con Film Ind	9	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jan 7
10½	5¼	Cons F pf (1e)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	Jan 13
4½	2¼	Cons Laundries	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Jan 13
8⅛	5½	Consol Oil (⅛g)	*16	6	5⅞	6	— ⅛
7⅛	3⅞	Con RR Cub pf	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
5¼	2⅛	Consol'n Coal	1	4½	4½	4½	
23¾	8¾	Consol'n Coal pf	2	20½	20¼	20½	— ¼
108½	93¼	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	105½	105½	105½	Jan 11
19½	9⅞	Container (1½e)	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	Jan 13
15⅜	7¼	Cont Bak (A)	2	8¾	8⅜	8¾	+ ⅛
1⅜	⅝	Cont Bak (B)	3	¾	¾	¾	
97½	70	Cont Bak pf (8)	3	86	85	85	
47¼	33	Cont Can (2e)	12	40	39½	39½	— ⅜
9¼	4⅜	Cont Dia F (½e)	5	7¼	7¼	7¼	Jan 13
40⅞	27⅞	Cont Ins (1.60a)	9	39¼	38½	39¼	+ ⅜
4¾	2	Cont Motors	36	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
25	16½	Cont O Del (1)	15	20¼	20	20¼	+ ⅛
33	18½	Cont Steel(1½e)	3	23½	23¼	23⅜	— ⅛
25¼	15½	Cop'weld (.80)	4	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	— ⅛
70	47	Cop'weld pf(2½)	1	54½	54½	54½	Jan 13
65½	40½	Corn Prods (3)	7	47⅜	46¾	46⅝	— ¾
184	165	Corn

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Columbia Gas Plan Turned Down by SEC

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Securities Commission rejected a request by Columbia Gas & Electric Corporation for a declaration that through certain proposed changes the company would comply with both the integration and corporate simplification requirements of the so-called "death sentence" of the Holding Company Act.

The commission's action was a final step in a proceeding begun about two years ago. It issued a tentative finding last July approving parts of the proposed plan but withholding an overall finding.

Columbia Gas has a book value investment of about $367,000,000 in subsidiaries which compose a system aggregating more than $700,000,000 in assets. Columbia Gas itself has about 70,000 security holders and operates gas utilities in 1,195 communities and electric utilities in 414 communities. These are in Ohio, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Kentucky, New York, Maryland, Virginia, and Indiana.

The steps proposed by Columbia Gas called for the dissolution of six inactive subsidiaries; the transfer to itself of three wholly owned subsidiaries of Atlantic Seaboard Corporation; the transfer of the assets of Eastern Pipe Line Company to Home Gas Company, both subsidiaries, and dissolution of Eastern Pipe Line; and the transfer by United Gas Fuel Company of Big Marsh Oil Company, a nonutilities subsidiary.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Accumulated				
Harris (A) & Co. pf	7%			
	$3.50	.. Feb.	1	Jan. 15
O'Connor, Moffatt & Co "AA"	37½c	.. Jan.	15	Jan. 25
Pac Port Cem pf	$1	.. Jan.	29	Jan. 15
Yellow & Checker Cab Co (consol) A	$1	.. Jan.	20	Jan. 17
Initial				
Chef Master Mfg	12c	Q Mar.	15	Mar. 1
Winner Motors Inc	5c	.. Feb.	15	Feb. 1
Stock				
Goldblatt Bros 3% pf	75c	.. Feb.	7	Jan. 23
Irregular				
First Nat Bank (Pittston, Pa.)	75c	.. Jan.	10	Jan. 7
Liquidating				
Liquid'tg Shares, Inc (S1)	$2.25	.. Jan.	18	Jan. 15
Increased				
Skilsaw, Inc.	15c	Q Feb.	28	Feb. 20
Regular				
Alole (AS) Co ($20)	50c	Q Feb.	1	Jan. 21
Amsterdam City Nat'l Bank, (Amsterdam, N. Y.) Do	$3.50 $2.50	Q Jan. Q Apr.	31 20	Jan. 15 Apr. 15
Bridgeport City Tr Co (Bridgeport)	40c	Q Feb.	1	Jan. 20
Covington & Cinci Bdg Co, Inc	$2	Q Jan.	8	Dec. 31
Dover & Rockaway R R Co	$3	S Apr.	1	Mar. 31
Duquesne Bwg	15c	.. Feb.	1	Jan. 21
Eppens, Smith Co	$2	S Feb.	1	Jan. 25
Firestone Tire & Rub pf	$1.50	Q Mar.	1	Feb. 15
First All-Canadian Tr Shrs, 1945 fund	10c	.. Jan.	15	.....
First Nat Bank (Patterson, N J)	$2	S Feb.	1	Jan. 15
First Nat Bk (Stockton, Calif) Do	$2.50 $2.50	Q Jan. Q Apr.	10 10	Dec. 31 Mar. 31
Globe & Rep Ins Co	12½c	Q Jan.	30	Jan. 20
Homestead F Ins Co	50s	S Mar.	15	Feb. 28
Jefferson L Sulp Co Inc	12½c	Q Mar.	15	Feb. 28
Do 7% pf ($10)	35c	S Mar.	10	Feb. 28
Lincoln Ptg pf	87½c	Q Feb.	1	Jan. 23
McNeel Marble Co 6% 1st pf	$1.50	Q Jan.	15	Jan. 7
Moody's Inv S pf	75c	Q Feb.	15	Feb. 1
Morris Pl Bk (Bridgeport)	75c	Q Jan.	15	Jan. 10
N'gansett El Co., 4½% pf	56¼c	Q Feb.	1	Jan. 15
Rolland Paper Do pf	15c $1.50	Q Feb. Q Mar.	15 1	Feb. 5 Feb. 15
Old Colony Inv Tr (Bost)	20c	.. Jan.	24	Jan. 10
Onomea Sugar Co	10c	M Jan.	20	Jan. 10
Rich's, Inc., com	75c	Q Jan.	25	Jan. 10
Do 6½% pf	$1.62½	Q Mar.	3	Mar. 15
Sab Robbins Pap	$2	.. Jan.	27	Jan. 15
Secu Corp Gen. $6 pf	$1.50	.. Apr.	23	Jan. 27
Do $7 pf	$1.75	.. Apr.	23	Jan. 27
Shareholders Cp	10c	Q Jan.	15	Jan. 8
State-Planters Bk&Tr Co (Richm'd, Va.)	40c	S Feb.	1	Jan. 20
Sterling, Inc $1.50 cum cv pf	37½c	Q Feb.	1	Jan. 24
Union Pit Ntl Bk&Tr (Memphis, Tenn.)	30c	Q Mar.	31	Mar. 21
Do	30c	Q June	30	June 21
Walton (Chas.) & Co 8% pf	$2	Q Feb.	1	Jan. 15

Quotations to 2:00

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 3¾s 43-41 Mch	108	108	108
1 2¾s 51-48	110.3	110.3	110.3
3 2½s 53-49	107.13	107.13	107.13
1 2¾s 54-51	109.16	109.16	109.16
2 3s 55-51	112.16	112.16	112.16
4 2¼s 63-51	105.11	105.11	105.11
2½s 60-55	110.4	110.4	110.4
4 2¾s 65-60	109.23	109.21	109.21
Home Owners Loan			
1 1⅛s 47-45	102.21	102.21	102.21
New York City Bonds			
26 3s 80	102¼	102¼	102¼

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
5 Abitibi P&P 5s 53	47¾	47¾	47¾
1 Adams Exp 4s 47	102¼	102¼	102¼
3 Ala Gt Sou 4s 43	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
17 Alleghany cv 5s 44	97	96¾	96¾
3 Alleghany cv 5s 49	85	84¾	84¾
31 Alleghany 5s 50 st	62¼	62	62¼
Allegh Val 4s 42	103¾	103¾	103¾
7 Allied Strs 4½s 51	104⅝	104⅛	104⅝
10 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	107	107	107
72 Am & For P 5s 2030	58⅞	58⅜	58⅝
16 AmIGChem 5½s 49	104¼	104	104
9 Am T&T 5½s 43	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1 Am WW&E 6s 75	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
1 Ang C Nitra deb 67	33½	33½	33½
5 Ann Arbor 4s 95	55	53½	55
5 Arm Del 4s 57	106¼	106⅛	106⅛
10 Arm Del 4s 55	105⅞	105⅝	105⅞
29 AT&SF 4s 95	109⅞	109⅝	109⅞
6 AT&SF aj 4s 95 st	92¼	91⅞	92¼
12 AT&SF 4s 1905-55	100	100	100
4 AT&SF 4s 1909-55	99½	99½	99½
1 AT&SK 4½s 48	103⅝	103½	103½
1 AT&SF 4½s C-A 62	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
5 AT&SFFkyM4s 65	101⅞	101	101⅞
1 At&Cha AL 5s 44	100¾	100¾	100¾
1 At&Birm 4s 33	12¾	11¾	11¾
17 AC Line 4½s 52	78	77⅛	77⅛
15 AC Line 4½s 64	64½	64	64⅜
4 AC Line 5s 45	82	81½	81¾
1 At&Dan 2d 4s 48	33¼	33¼	33¼
15 Atl Cn L 5½s 59	84	83½	83½
10 Atl Refin 3s 53	106¼	106¼	106¼
7 B&O 1st mtg 4s st	73⅝	73½	73½
45 B&O 95 st A	43¼	42⅞	42⅞
12 B&O 95 st C	47½	46½	46½
13 B&O 2000 st D	42⅜	41½	41¾
3 B&O 96 st F	42½	41½	41½
101 B&O cv 60 st	18¼	17½	17½
24 B&O 4s 48	73⅝	82⅞	83½
3 B&OPLE&WV4s51 st	61¼	61	61
9 B&O S W 50 st	49	48¾	48
5 B&O 1 W 5½s	56½	56½	56½
12 Bang&Aroo cn4s 51	55	53⅞	54½
2 Bang&Ar cv 4s 51 st	55	54½	54⅞
7 Bang & Aroos 43	91½	91⅛	91⅜
6 Beech Crk 3½s 51	84	84	84
2 Bell TPa 5s 60C	137¼	137	137
1 Beth Stl 3½s 52	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Beth Stl 3¼s 59	106	106	106
3 Beth Stl 3¼s 65	105⅛	105	105
1 Beth Stl 3s 60	103	103	103
2 Blaw Knox 3½s 50	101	101	101
13 Bost&Me 5s 67	79	79	79
153 Bost&Me 4½s 70	25¼	24	24⅞
14 Bost&Me 4s 60	72	71½	71½
7 Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	94¾	94¾	94¾
10 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57B	106	106	106
29 Buf R&P 57 st	47½	46½	47½
6 Bush T Bldg 5s 60	69½	69½	69½
11 Can Nat 5s '69 July	96⅝	96	96¾
4 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	96⅝	96½	96⅝
4 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	93½	93½	93½
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	93½	93½	93½
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	94	94	94
3 Can Pac 5s '54	75	74½	74½
15 Can Pac 4s perp	57½	57¼	57¼
1 Caro Clo 4½s '65	106¾	106¾	106¾
6 Carriers & Gen 5s '50	100½	100	100
18 Celanese 3s '55	99	98½	98½
9 Celotex 4½s '47 ww	90	89¾	90
2 Cen of Ga 5½s '49	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
3 Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	6¼	6¼	6¼
5 Cen Hud G&E 3½s '65	109	109	109
5 Cen New Eng 4s '61	64	64	64
1 Cen N Y Pow 3¾s '62	107½	107½	107½
10 Cen Pac 5s '60	49½	48¾	49
23 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	71¾	71¼	71⅜
3 Cen R R N J 5s '87	15½	15	15½
16 Cen RR NJ 5s '87 reg	14¼	13⅞	14¼
28 Certain-td 5½s '48	91⅝	90	91⅜
11 C&O 4½s '92	131½	131½	131½
9 C&O 3½s '96 D	105	105	105
6 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	105⅛	105	105
1 C&O rfg 3½s '63F	108	108	108
13 C&O 3½s '99	103¾	103¾	103¾
10 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	88	87	87¼
24 CB&Q 4½s '77	80	79½	79¾
7 CB&Q gen 4s '58	88⅜	88	88⅛
1 CB&Q gen 4s '75	99	98½	98½
21 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	94½	93¾	93¾
58 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	17¼	16⅜	17⅛
42 Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct	16¾	16	16½
37 Chic Gt Wn 4s '59	32¼	32½	32½
2 Chi I & L 5s '63	8¼	8¼	8¼
7 Chi I & L 5s '66	8	8	8
83 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	6¼	6⅛	6⅛
87 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛
24 CMSP&P 4½s '89C	35¼	34¾	35¼
50 CM&SP 4½s '89E	35¼	34⅞	35
9 CM&SP gen 4s '89	34½	34⅜	34½
1 CM&SJ 3½s '89 B	23½	23½	23½
50 Chi&NW 5s '37	23½	22⅝	23⅛
18 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	13⅜	13¼	13⅜
25 Chi&NW gn 5s '87	20½	20	20
2 Chi & NW4¼s'87 reg	17	17	17
12 Chi&NW cv 4½s '49	2¼	2	2⅛
4 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	13¼	13¼	13¼
4 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	13¼	13¼	13¼
6 Chi & NW 4s '87	19⅛	19	19
1 Chi & NW 4s '87 st	19½	19½	19½
11 Chi Ry 5s '27	47½	47½	47½
42 CRI & P 4½s '52A	9¼	9	9
6 CRI & P 4½s '52A ct	7¾	7½	7½
37 CRI & P 4s '60	16½	15¾	15⅞
6 CRI & P rfg 4s '34	8¼	8¼	8¼
15 CRI & P rfg 4s '34 ct	7	7	7
15 Ct Hte & SE rfg 5s '60	60½	60	60½
5 CTH & SE inc 5s '60	51	51	51
6 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	108	108	108
1 Ch Un Sta 3½s '63	102½	102½	102½
15 Ch & W Ind 4½s '62	94	94	94
1 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	91½	91½	91½
10 Childs Co 5s '43	34⅜	33⅞	33⅞
21 Cin Gas & El 3¼s '66	108¾	108¾	108¾
34 COCC&StL 4½s '77	60¾	60	60
2 Clev Elec Ill 3s '70	109¼	109	109¼
1 ClevUnTerm5½s'72	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜
7 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	78⅜	78⅛	78⅜
8 ClevUnTerm 4½s '77C	70¾	70	70
3 Col Fuel 5s '70	84	84	84
311 Col Gas 4½s '80	16¾	13⅞	14½
4 Columbia G 5s '52 May	105⅝	105½	105½
26 Columbia G 5s 1961	105¼	105⅛	105¼
10 Col&So Oh El 3¼s'70	107¾	107¾	107¾
5 ComlMack inc '69ww	42¼	42	42
10 Comwlth Ed 3½s '68	108	108	108
26 Comwlth Ed cv3½s'58	118¾	118¼	118¼
8 Con Edis 2½s '48	105¼	104¾	104⅞
2 Con Oil cv 3½s '51	106¼	106	106¼
8 Consol'n Coal 5s '60	80½	80	80½
6 Consum Pow 3¼s '70	109¾	109¼	109¼
3 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s 48	105½	105½	105½
1 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42	17½	17½	17½

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 Cuba RR 7½s 46	18½	18½	18½
1 Cuba R R 5s 52	20¼	20¼	20¼
2 Curtis Pub 3s 55	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
7 Dayton P&L 3s 70	108	108	108
48 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	54¾	54⅛	54⅜
25 D & R G 4s 36	9	8⅞	9
1 D & R G West 5s 55	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1 D & R G W 5s 55 Asd	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
6 D & R G West 5s 78	7¾	7	7
6 D Moin & FtDA 4s 35ct	4½	4½	4½
5 Det Ed 4s 65	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 Det Ed 3½s 66	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
1 Dow Chem 2¼s 50	103¾	103¾	103¾
4 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
93 Erie rfg 5s 67	19⅜	19⅛	19⅛
75 Erie rfg 5s 75	19⅜	19⅛	19⅛
5 Erie 1st 4s 96	86½	86½	86½
9 Erie gen lien 4s 96	45⅝	45¼	45¼
10 Erie cv 4s 53 A	39¼	39¼	39¼
11 Erie cv 4s 53 B	39⅛	39⅛	39¼
11 Erie & Jer 4s 55	88½	88½	88½
8 PirestoneT&R 3½s 48	104¼	104¼	104¼
6 Fla E Cst 5s 74	8½	8	8½
1 Fla E Cst 4½s 59	66	66	66
6 Fonda J & G 2-4s 82 ct	1½	1½	1½
26 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	90	89¾	89¾
5 Goodrich 4¼s 56	105¾	105¾	105¾
5 Goth Silk Ho 5s 46	80	80	80
8 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	108½	108	108½
1 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	95½	95½	95½
13 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	105¾	105¾	105¾
38 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	99½	99¼	99¼
11 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	87⅞	86½	86½
6 Gulf M & Oh 4s 75	65	65	65
4 GulfM&Ohinc2015	38½	37¾	37¾
1 HarlemRiv&P 4s 54	83¼	83¼	83¼
1 Housatonic5s 37	62¾	62¾	62¾
29 HudsonCoal 5s 62 A	30¾	30	30½
90 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	47¼	46¾	47
22 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	12	11⅞	12
3 IllBellTel 3½s 70 B	108 3-32	108 3-32	108 3-32
32 Ill Cen 4s 52	44	43½	44
13 IllCen4s 53	44⅞	44	44
41 IllCen rfg 4s 55	44⅞	44	44
72 IllCen 4¼s 66	42¼	41½	41½
5 IllCen 5s 55	51¼	51	51
7 IllCenStl 3½s 51 reg	51¾	51⅜	51⅜
13 IllCenW Line 4s 51	65	64½	65
41 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	46	45⅝	45⅝
19 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	44	43½	44
24 InlandStl 3s 61	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 InspiratC Cop 4s 52	100⅜	100¼	100⅜
1 Interlake Iron cv 4s 47	98¾	98¼	98¼
29 IntGtNor 1st 6s 52	11½	11	11
13 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 B	10½	10¼	10¼
12 IntGtNor 5s 56 C	10½	10¼	10¼
12 IntHydroEl cv 6s 44	51¾	51	51
9 IntMerMar 6s 41	76	75½	75½
1 IntPaper 5s 47	103	103	103
78 Int T&T 4½s 52	42½	41	41½
90 Int T&T 5s 55	45¾	43¾	43¾
1 Iowa Cen rfg 4s 51	1	1	1
1 James F&Clea 4s 59	58	58	58
1 Jones&Laugh 4½s 61	104¼	104¼	104¼
8 KCFt S&Mem 4s 36	38	38	38
2 KCFt S&M 36 ct	36½	36½	36½
5 KCSouth 5s 50	71¼	71	71
2 KCSouth 5s 50	68	71	71
2 Keith (BF) 6s 46	102¾	102¾	102¾
2 Ky Ind T 4½s 61 st	79	79	79
4 LacGas 6s 42 A	58	57½	57½
6 Lac Gas 6s 42 B	61¾	61¾	61¾
3 LacGas 5½s 53	63	62¾	62¾
20 LacGas 5s 42	96	95¾	96
1 LE&West 2d 5s 41	96¼	96¼	96¼
4 LS&MS 3½s 97	93½	93	93
1 Leh & N Y 4s 45	45	44¾	44¾
3 Leh C&N 4½s 54A	67	66¾	66¾
3 Leh C&N 4½s 54C	64½	64	64
2 LehValCoal 6s 43 st	82¾	82¾	82¾
1 LehValHTerm 5s 54	47½	47½	47½
2 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	51	51	51
21 LehValRs 2003 st	29¼	28⅝	28⅝
32 LehValRys 2003 st	26½	25½	26
80 LehValRs 2003 st	24¾	23¼	23¾
13 Leh Val Terms 5s 51	56⅛	56	56
1 Lex & East 5s 65	119	119	119
4 Liggett & M 5s 51	130	130	130
3 Lion Oil cv 4½s 52	96¾	96¾	96¾
10 Loews 3½s 46	104	104	104
3 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	98¾	98¾	98¾
6 Lorillard Co 5s 51	128	128	128
9 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	86½	86½	86½
12 LouisNAN 4½s '81	100¾	100⅝	100⅝
3 Douis&N 1st4s 2003	96¼	96	96
2 Louis & N 4s 60 B	109	109	109
8 Louis&N 3¾s 2003	91¾	91½	91½
6 Louis&N 3½s 50A	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Maine Cen 4s 60	79	79	79
7 Maine Cen 4½s 60	52¼	51½	51⅞
9 McKess&Rob 5½s 50	106	105¾	106
1 Mich Cen 4½s 79	70	70	70
3 Mich Con Gas 4½s 63	106¾	106¼	106¼
1 Mild&Nor cn 4½s 39	30½	30½	30½
17 MilSpartaNW 4s 47	17¾	17½	17½
5 M & S L cn 5s 34 ct	7¾	7¾	7¾
5 MSP&SSMarie 4s 46	2¼	2¼	2¼
3 MSP&SSM 5½s 47	1¼	1¼	1¼
5 MSP&SSM Mar 5½s 78	64	64	64
9 MSP&SSMarie 5s 38	9¾	9½	9½
3 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	10¼	10½	10½
163 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	10¼	10¼	10¼
93 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	16¼	15	15
37 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	4¼	4	4
3 M-K-T 4½s 78	13¾	13½	13⅜
31 M-K-Tex 4s 90	30¾	30	30
17 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	14⅜	13½	13½
2 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
31 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	22¼	21½	21¾
130 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	22¼	21½	21¾
10 Mo Pac 5s 77 F ct	21¼	21	21
55 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	22⅞	21¾	21¾
37 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	22⅞	22¼	22¼
5 Mo Pac 5s H 80 ct	22¼	22¼	22¼
122 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	22¼	21⅞	21⅞
2 Mo Pac 5s 81 I ct	21½	21	21
14 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	21⅝	21	21¼
1 MonWPaPub 3¼s 60	103½	103½	103½
1 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	106¾	106¾	106¾
4 Mor & Essex 5s 55	39¾	39¾	39¾
16 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	34	34	34
13 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	40¼	39¾	39¾
3 Mount StT&T 3¼s 68	108¾	108¾	108¾
12 Natl Steel 3s 65	105½	105½	105½
15 N O Gt Nor 5s 83	71½	71	71
10 N O Pac Rv 5s 56A	103¾	103¾	103¾
13 N O Pub Sv 5s 55B	106	106	106
8 N Orl Term 4s 53	71½	71¼	71¼
11 NO Tex&M 5½s 54	39¾	39¼	39¼
1 NY & Erie 1st 4s 47	101	101	101
30 NY&Greenwd L5s 46	50	48	50
1 NY&Harl 3½s 2000	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 NY & Putnam 4s 93	52	52	52
33 NYC rfg 5s 2013	69¾	69	69
52 NYC 4½s 2013	63¼	62¾	62⅞
13 NYC cn 4s '98	69	68¾	69
33 NYC 3¾s '46	95¾	94	94
43 NYC cv 3¾s '52	67½	66½	66½
2 NYC & HR 3½s '97	87	87	87
10 NYC La Sh 3½s '98	70	70	70
8 NYC Mi Cen 3½s '98	67½	67	67½
9 NY Chi & St L 6s '41	93¼	93¼	93¼
17 NY Chi & St L 5½s'74A	75	74¾	74⅞
35 NY Chi & St L 5s'78	63½	63½	63½
5 NY Chi & St L 4s '78	62½	62½	62½
15 NY Connect 3½s '65	99¾	99½	99¾
4 NY Dock Co 4s '51	60½	60½	60½
10 NY Edis 3¼s '65	108½	108½	108½
1 NY Lack & W 4s '73 A	53	53	53
8 NY NH & H cv 6s '48	24½	24	24
14 NY NH & H clt 6s '40	40½	40¼	40¼
6 NY NH & H 4½s '67	23⅞	23¼	23¼
2 NY NH & H 4s '47	21¼	21¼	21¼
16 NY NH & H 3½s '47	21⅞	21½	21¾
51 NY NH & H 3½s '47	20	20	20
15 NY NH & H 3½s '54	20	19½	20

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
20 NY NH & H cv 3½s '56	20½	20⅜	20⅜
92 NY O & W rfg 4s '92	7¼	6¾	7⅛
1 NY Steam 3½s '63	106¾	106¾	106¾
23 NY W & Bost 4½s '46	6½	6½	6½
3 Niagara Sh cv 5½s '50	103¼	103¼	103¼
5 Norf Sou 5s '61 rgn ct	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
2 Norf & W 4s '96	126¾	126¾	126¾
1 Nor Am Co 4s '59	106	106	106
61 Nor Pac 4s 2047	69¾	69	69½
17 Nor Pac 3s 2047 C	62	61	61¼
17 Nor Pac 3s 2047 D	61½	61	61
25 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	58¾	58	58
18 Nor Pac 4s '97	78¾	78½	78¼
14 Nor Pac 3s 2047	47¼	46½	46⅝
12 Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	109	109	109
12 Ogden & L Cha 4s '48	5	4¾	5
1 Ohio Ed 4s '67	108¾	108¾	108¾
2 Okla G&E 3¾s '66	108¾	108⅝	108⅝
2 Okla G&E 4s '46	105¾	105½	105½
4 Ore RR & Nav 4s '46	112	112	112
1 Ore Sh Line gtd 5s '46	117½	117½	117½
19 Or-Wash RR&N 4s '61	107	107	107
3 Otis Steel 4½s '62 A	88	87⅞	87⅞
2 Pacif Cst 1st 5s '46	62	62	62
2 Pac Gas & El 3¼s '66	109¾	109¾	109¾
2 Pac G&E 3¾s '61	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞
1 Pac T&T 3½s '66 B	108	108	108
1 Parmelee T 6s '44	44	44	44
1 Pen Co 3½s '42 C	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
1 Pen Co 3¾s '44 D	105¼	105¼	105¼
4 Pen Co 4s '52 E	108	107¾	107¾
29 Pen Co 4s '63	106⅛	106	106
22 Pen P & Lt 3½s '69	109⅝	109¼	109¼
4 Pen RR gen 5s '68	115	115	115
21 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	109⅜	108	108
11 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	96⅜	95½	95½
9 Pen RR gen 4¼s '81	104⅝	104½	104½
9 Pen RR 4¼s '84 E	104⅝	104½	104½
3 Pen RR 4s '48	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛
66 Pen RR 3¾s '70	97¼	97⅛	97⅛
81 Pen RR 3¼s '52	91¼	90¾	90¾
1 Peoria & E 1st 4s '60	54¾	54¼	54½
7 Pere Marq 5s '56	83½	83	83
13 Pere Marq 4½s '80	74	73½	73¾
75 Pere Marq 4s '56	74	73⅝	73⅞
5 Phil Elec 3½s '67	109	109	109
15 PhRead C&I cv 6s '49	4¾	4¾	4⅞
15 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	17¾	17½	17⅝
3 Phillips Pet 3s '48	102½	102½	102½
2 PCC & SL 5s '70A	112	112	112
2 PCC & SL 5s '75B	112	112	112
8 PCC & St L 4½s '77	105	104¾	104¾
11 Pitts & WVa4½s 58A	61¼	60¾	61¼
11 Pitt&WVa 4½s'60C	61¼	60¼	60¼

Nine Canadian 'Partners' Study Constitution

Continued from Page 1

gatherings in the history of Canada since the Fathers of Confederation met in Quebec in 1864 and laid the basis of union among five divided colonies.

Work of Royal Commission

Canada has been preparing for this conference a long time. Some of the best minds in the Country have been working on a plan to bring the Constitution abreast of the times. On Aug. 14, 1937, the Canadian Government established a Royal Commission for the "re-examination of the economic and financial basis of Confederation and of the distribution of legislative powers in the light of the economic and social developments of the last 70 years." This Commission's report, a gigantic document of about 30 volumes, is the agenda of the Ottawa conference.

Not all Canadians understand the significance of the Royal Commission's report, the reasoning behind it, or the probable consequence of its adoption. Most of the nine provincial governments which are asked to accept it are interested chiefly in its effect upon them individually. But what does this vast plan mean to the structure of Canada as a whole?

Briefly, the Commission holds that the distribution of authority as between the central government and the nine provincial governments is unsound. The result is an unsound taxation system, based chiefly on the costs of business, not on profits, hence definitely a barrier to the expansion of all business and often an insuperable obstacle to the operation of marginal businesses, competing in world markets.

The basic finding of the Commission thus is not, as many Canadians and most provincial governments seem to think, that an existing and fixed volume of revenue should be redistributed as between the Dominion and the provinces. It is, on the contrary, that a better distribution would raise the available revenue by bringing about a greater prosperity throughout the Country.

This greater prosperity is prevented, the Commission finds, not only by unsound taxation but by the limited powers of the Federal Government to deal with economic problems. With its existing power, the Commission declares, the government of Canada cannot plan ahead, cannot prepare the national economy for the stresses of depressions, cannot adequately cushion these depressions when they occur —cannot, in fact, manage the delicate economy of a modern nation in the changing world of our time.

Need of New Federal Power

Perhaps the key finding of the Commission is this: "The possibility of off-setting the impact of world-wide disturbances and depressions on the Canadian economy by financial and monetary policies has been virtually annihilated by the lack of co-ordination in governmental policies. In brief, the present distribution of public finance powers both sabotages any effective action to increase the national income and actually depresses that income."

The Commission's solution—the new distribution of constitutional power which is the business of the Ottawa conference—will appear somewhat unexciting to foreigners, but to some of the provincial governments of Canada it seems far too drastic.

In brief, the Commission asks that the Federal Government take over all the debts of the provinces and the total cost of unemployment relief. In return, the provinces would give up the right to levy income and succession duty taxes and, in part, their right to borrow. They could not borrow in a foreign country without the consent of a newly-constituted central authority, but if this authority considered their loans reasonable they would borrow with a Federal Government guarantee. If they could not get the approval of the central authority they could still borrow in Canada if they could find a lender.

Beneath this new arrangement the Commission would put a protective floor, which is the vital feature of the whole plan. All existing subsidies paid by the National Government to the provinces would be withdrawn but the National Government would be obligated to pay any province enough money to enable it to maintain the average public services maintained in the other provinces. These adjustment grants, as they are called, would remove the present inequalities by which some provinces spend twice as much as others, some maintain high social services while some live on a substandard. And some such equalization is absolutely essential, the Commission holds, if Canada is to prevent disunity between the "haves" and "have-nots" which will cost the "haves" far more than a reasonable solution now.

Where Split May Come

Obviously, if the poor provinces are to get more help, the cost must be borne by the rich provinces, particularly Ontario and British Columbia, for the National Government has no revenues but those supplied by the people living in the provinces. This is the point which may well split the Ottawa conference—the rich provinces do not want to give away their present large revenues and, especially, they do not want to bind themselves to a permanent settlement now when they do not know what their situation will be after the upheaval of the war.

The Commission's answer has been graphically voiced by Prof. Henry F. Angus, one of its members. He says that Canada is like a man who has been climbing a mountain with a lop-sided pack on his back, which unbalances him. Now, in wartime he is aksed also to shoulder a gun, in the form of new taxes. Is it not more necessary than ever, Professor Angus asks, that the original pack be re-distributed and made more comfortable? And the Commission argues that if the rich provinces make no sacrifices now they will have to make them in larger measure later because Canada will not be prepared financially and economically for the storms ahead; whereas, with a new distribution of power, a sounder taxation system, and a Federal Government better able to control the national economy and the Nation's borrowings, Canada will be better equipped to face the grave future.

Constiutional students will see this argument paralleling the perennial States Rights issue of the United States. Such a parallel is inevitable since the Canadian Federal system is a direct imitation of the federalism invented by the Founding Fathers of the Republic. The only basic difference is that where the United States Constitution leaves the residue of doubtful powers with the states, the residue in Canada is left with the Dominion.

In practice, however, the relative importance of the national and provincial governments has ebbed and flowed constantly. The Fathers of Confederation undoubtedly intended to form a strong central government and provincial governments which would confine themselves entirely to local business, on small expenditures. This course was followed at first when Canada, a new Nation, began to open the West, to build railways and to adopt a vigorous policy of expansion. But, as this first burst of energy passed, the provinces became more and more powerful, with the aid of a Privy Council in London, which interpreted the new constitution again and again in their favor.

Old Economy Thing of Past

In the war of 1914-18 the Federal authority asserted its power again but lay back, tired, when the war was over, while the provinces vastly expanded their services, taxes, debts and public services. Now Canada is witnessing another ebb in provincial authority, another flood tide of Federal activity in the war period, when the Nation's energies must be mobilized on a national basis.

The question which thoughtful Canadians ask themselves is this: In a world such as we inhabit today, in the world of the American New Deal, the British compromise between socialism and capitalism, is it possible for Canada ever to return to its pre-war economy? Is it possible for the National Government ever to abandon all the powers which it has had to assume in the management of the war? Is it possible, in fact, for the provinces ever to be as important and as autonomous as they have been in the last 20 years?

The answer to these questions is the answer to Canada's constitutional and economic problems. The Royal Commission feels that it has offered a moderate middle course —enough power to the National Government to manage the national economy, enough power to the provinces to keep them absolutely sovereign and autonomous in their own sphere—and, moreover a guarantee that they will have enough revenue to live like their neighbors.

Loan-Lease Measure Faces Double Attack in Congress

Continued from Page 1

concurrent resolution votes to extend it to other Nations.

The Administration feels today more than ever that it has the votes to pass this legislation in almost any form it desires, and therefore the extent of modification will be determined largely by how public opinion responds to the hearings and debate in the next few weeks.

The prospective enactment of this measure for all-out aid to Britain is not keping the British Government from taking steps to dispose of large amounts of its investments in the United States in order to finance the vast war orders already under contract on a cash basis. Negotiations are under way between American investment trusts and British officials looking forward to the purchase of many millions of dollars worth of British securities in this country.

Mr. Simpson, a close friend of Wendell L. Willkie, said that he had read his proposed amendment to Mr. Willkie but that he did not offer it as embodying the Republican standard-bearer's views. Mr. Willkie very likely will be called to testify before the House hearings which begin tomorrow and there is no doubt that he would be glad to accept if his projected trip to England does not take him out of the country too soon.

Simpson Substitute

To amend the original form of the bill which permitted the President to make American arms available to any country whose defense he deemed vital to the defense of the United States and under any terms he found satisfactory—these powers delegated without any time limit—Mr. Simpson offered the following substitute:

"(A) Notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, the President may, from time to time, but not later than two years after the date of the enactment of this Act, when he deems it in the interest of national defense, authorize the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, or the head of any other Department or agency of the Government:

"(1) To manufacture in arsenals, factories and shipyards under their jurisdiction, or otherwise procure, any defense article for:

"(a) The government of England or any other country which is a member of British Commonwealth of Nations, and Ireland; and

"(b) Any other country whose defense the Congress of the United States by concurrent resolution declares vital to the defense of the United States."

Rights of Congress

Mr. Simpson explained that he felt it was desirable for Congress to hold on to the prerogative of identifying the countries to be added under the loan-leasing of armaments. Granting the President unlimited power to select the countries, he emphasized, was the one phase of this bill which comes nearest to giving President Roosevelt the right to declare war, "which right the Congress should carefully safeguard."

"I am ready," Mr. Simpson declared, to say: "go ahead, Mr. President, and give all aid for two years to Great Britain, as they are our first line of defense. But beyond that, you must ask the consent of the Congress."

The prospect is that amendments of this type, which genuinely preserve the real objectives of the bill, will find substantial support and will not be opposed by the administration spokesmen. Speaker Sam Rayburn (D) of Texas, has taken this position and he favors a time limit which could fairly be considered to span the probable length of the emergency.

Representative E. E. Cox (D) of Georgia, reintroduced in the House yesterday a bill to ratify the trade, which the President consummated by executive order and without reference to Congress, of the 50 over-age destroyers to Britain in return for air and naval bases.

Juvenile 'Mischief' Found on Wane By Akron's Chief Probation Officer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio—Boys and girls in the Akron area got into less mischief in 1940 than in 1939, so annual statistics show. And Paul Witwer, Chief Probation Officer of the Juvenile Court of Summit County, believes they are making steady progress toward a more "law-abiding, cultured citizenry."

"Today's children are being taught to do a better job of raising children than their parents did," he explains in rather a unique statement. "They will be better equipped to bring up children than their parents were. You see, we, in this generation, had to face an entirely new change of setup. The increase in the use of autos by young people came in and we were unable to adjust ourselves to it as parents.

"Children suddenly were able to get far away from home quickly, and the old home ties were not as close. Accidents happened. Youngsters got reckless and were haled into court.

Traffic Violations

"Many of my cases during the past year have been merely cases of youngsters who broke traffic laws with their fathers' cars. But recently we have started auto driving courses in the schools, and organizations like the Boy and Girl Scouts are stressing the need of learning to handle cars properly."

Mr. Witwer also stated that he found in going over his statistics and talking to the boy and girl mischief makers, that more than 75 per cent of them got into trouble because they saw their own parents conduct themselves improperly. "It doesn't matter what you tell a child, It's what he sees and the type of home he has, which determines his future," the probation officer said.

"The schools of today with new courses in home making and the city recreation programs which are furnishing numberless hobbies for youngsters in their free time, have done a great deal towards lessening juvenile delinquency."

In the year 1937, juvenile records showed that 1,491 Akron youngsters were sent to court for misdemeanors. This year that number was lowered to 1,100.

Only 18 juveniles were sent to institutions from Akron this year, and of these only 13 were new commitments while the others were sent back for violating terms of parole.

Judge Oscar Hunsicker, Akron's juvenile law maker, has always maintained the policy of sending a boy to an institution only as a last resort.

"This business of being a probation officer is a highly interesting one," Mr. Witwer says. Time and again he has become discouraged and almost given up a boy's case as hopeless only to see that boy end up by making good and settling down to a law-abiding, self-respecting life.

He even foresees a day when juvenile court work here will be negligible. "We won't reach that day quickly of course—it will take several generations of education but it will come," he added.

Canal Zone Soldiers Must Withhold News

PANAMA, Panama, Jan. 14 (AP) —U. S. military personnel in the Panama Canal Zone was instructed yesterday to avoid giving information to visitors from the United States which might be used for "unfavorable" public statements by the visitors on their return home.

Talent Scout Out For Westinghouse

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 14—Talent scout J. H. Belknap of Westinghouse is beginning his annual four months' tour of 121 schools and colleges throughout the country in search of young engineers, despite the fact that many graduates selected may be called for military training in the coming months.

Manager of technical employment and training for Westinghouse, Mr. Belknap said that all college seniors interested in service with the company would be considered regardless of their draft numbers or of commissions they may hold in the Army or Navy.

"In the event that some of those hired are later called up for training," he said, "a deferment plan will be worked out if possible. After the new men have been with the company for a year, they will be eligible for a year's leave of absence for military training, after which their old positions will be waiting for them."

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

NEW YORK CITY—1-room apartments, tile baths, kitchenettes, refrigeration; all transportation; $38 to $45; near church. Endicott 2-1883.

CLEANING AND DYEING

FASTIDIOUS? Cleaners—Dyers—Tailors Drapes, Rugs, Curtains Cleaned YVETTE BLEECHER 30 E. 10th St., N. Y. C. St. 9-3090

DRESSMAKING

DESIGNER and Maker of Gowns, Coats and Suits; alterations. MRS. M. LORD, 344 Commonwealth Ave., Boston. Tel. Com. 2434.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 807 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.), New York. Regent 4-2290.

FURRIERS

FURS 175 Tremont Street, Boston W. DAVIDSON Custom Work, Also Repairing, Restyling and Remodeling

FLEMING'S FURS Finest quality furs custom made and ready to wear. Also remodeling, repairing at moderate prices. Cold storage — cleaning. 345 Seventh Avenue at 30th Street, N. Y. C. Phone Penna. 6-2279.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

YOUNG woman wanted to help with cooking and laundry in family of 5; Saturday afternoons and Sundays off. Mrs. John Morrison, Jr., Middletown, N. Y.

MOVING AND STORAGE

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE 465 W. 150th St., N. Y. C. Edgecombe 4-1312

PAINTING AND DECORATING

F. J. SWENSON 358 Wadsworth Ave., N. Y. C., and Suburbs PAINTING AND PAPERHANGING Floor Scraping and Refinishing Clean Workmanship WA 7-9427

ROOMS AND BOARD

HOMELIKE surroundings; students or business people; excellent table; private family; sunny; elevator. Apt. 4-W, 303 West 80th St., New York City.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 46 Hereford St., Suite 3—Attractive warm single or double room; convenient to transportation; reasonable rates. Kenmore 0346

N. Y. C., 102nd St., 309 West—Owner's private residence, exceptionally large, beautifully furnished twin beds, bath; references. Riverside 9-9491

N. Y. C.—Attractive front room $5.50, single $5.00; kitchen privileges; near Columbia. 506 West 113th St., Apt. 6-B. CA. 8-3210.

ROOMS Single and double housekeeping rooms; light, gas, linen included; switchboard service. Single $8 to $12, double $15 to $18 weekly. THE GRALYN, 20 Charlesgate West, Boston

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED young lady, going to Florida, would like position as companion or governess for not more than 3 months; can do stenographic work also. Box F-22, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FORMER teacher desires position with children or as companion. Write Box R-1, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

MIDDLE-AGED woman desires position — companion, attendant; housekeeper; practical, helpful; full or part time. Tel. CI. 6-8769 or write Box W-2, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

SING WITH JOY AND DOMINION HELEN CRAFTS—Teacher 59 W. 56th St., N. Y. C. CO. 5-6887

WANTED TO BUY

A BETTER CASH price for worn fur coats, capes. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408. Get our offer before selling.

BEST prices paid, furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Place, GR. 5-1618, N. Y. C.

European Local Classified

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ENGLAND

LIVERPOOL *(Continued)*

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ENGLAND

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ALWAYS
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Open daily and each evening until 10:45 p. m. for snack suppers.
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Brighten your room and make your suite like new, with Loose Covers, frilled and welted in the latest Materials.
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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

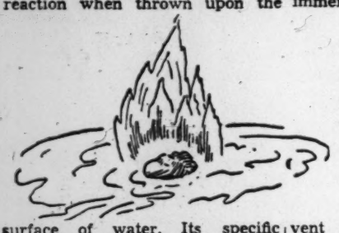
Did You Ever Wonder

Why Metallic Potassium Will Flame If Put in Water?

While compounds of potassium have been known and used since very ancient times, metallic potassium was not discovered until 1807, when Sir Humphrey Davy obtained some of the metal from fused potash by electrolysis.

Potash (which got its name from the fact that its source was plant ashes, boiled in a pot) was thought by early chemists to be itself an element, and was not distinguished from soda. Potash, however, actually is a compound of potassium, carbon, and oxygen. Metallic potassium, on the other hand, is an element. It is lustrous silvery-white in color, and of wax-like softness at ordinary temperatures.

One of the most remarkable characteristics of potassium is its reaction when thrown upon the surface of water. Its specific gravity is 0.87, which means that it is lighter than water—indeed, it is one of the two lightest metals known.



When a little lump of potassium is dropped on the surface of water it floats and unites violently with the oxygen in the water to form potassium hydrate. The equation for this reaction may be written $K+H_2O=KOH+H$, the hydrogen being liberated as a gas.

The heat generated by the chemical action is sufficient to ignite the hydrogen gas and part of the potassium, producing a violet flame, and the burning lump of potassium skitters fizzing about the surface of the water. The extremely high temperature prevents the metal from actual contact with the water except just before the last of the metal turns to the hydrate, at which time the remaining fragment is engulfed by the liquid and completes its disintegration with explosive force.

Because metallic potassium has such a strong tendency to form compounds, it is commonly kept immersed in oil or naphtha to prevent moisture or oxygen from reaching it.

Potassium compounds have a wide variety of uses, among which may be mentioned glass and soap making; photography; gold extraction from ore; fireworks; matches; fertilizers; and dyes. — **W. P. Keasbey.**

Limber Pine

According to a naturalist, with whom we talked in Bryce Canyon, Utah, those gallant lone pines, which we so frequently see pictured at the tops of mountains, are known as Limber Pines. It is because of their resiliency and flexibility that these trees withstand the winds and storms while other trees are being destroyed.

To prove his point the naturalist took a branch of a Limber Pine and tied it into a knot. The branch was so flexible that this was easy to do. When the knot was untied the branch straightened out to its original position.

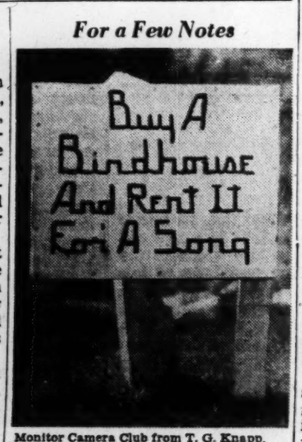
Apparently it is not through strength alone that trees survive. It is not in never bending but in never failing to spring erect again, after the gale has passed, that victory is achieved.

Resiliency also is an important factor in triumphant living! To courageously straighten again, after our heads have been bowed by defeat, disappointment and suffering, is the supreme test of character. Such people will be found on the mountain-tops of life. —The Jaqua Way.

Bird Sanctuary

Naturalists say that densest throngs of birds in North America may be seen along the Alaskan coast.

For a Few Notes



Monitor Camera Club from T. G. Knapp. Westwood, Mass.

Sign found at Fort Crown Point, New York

Pardonable Confusion

Birds become confused rather than frightened during air raids, a British naturalist has observed.

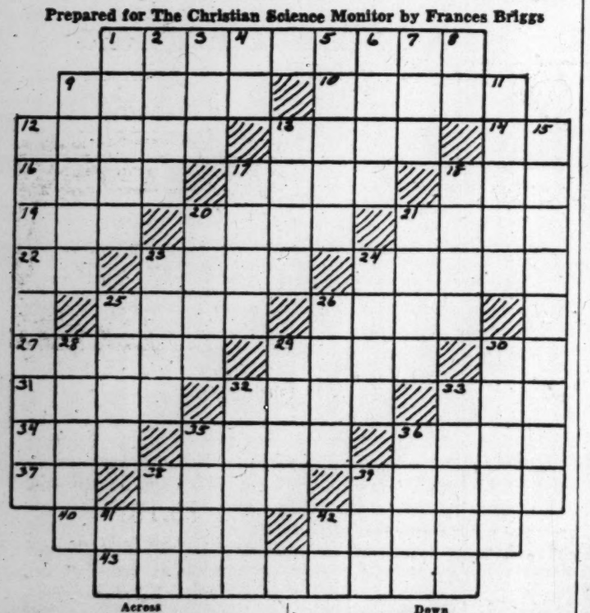
Analogy Test Answers and Rating Table

1. St. Paul
2. Otis
3. Archimedes
4. California
5. Japan
6. England

0-1: Poor
2: Fair
3: Average
4-5: Very good
6: Superior

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



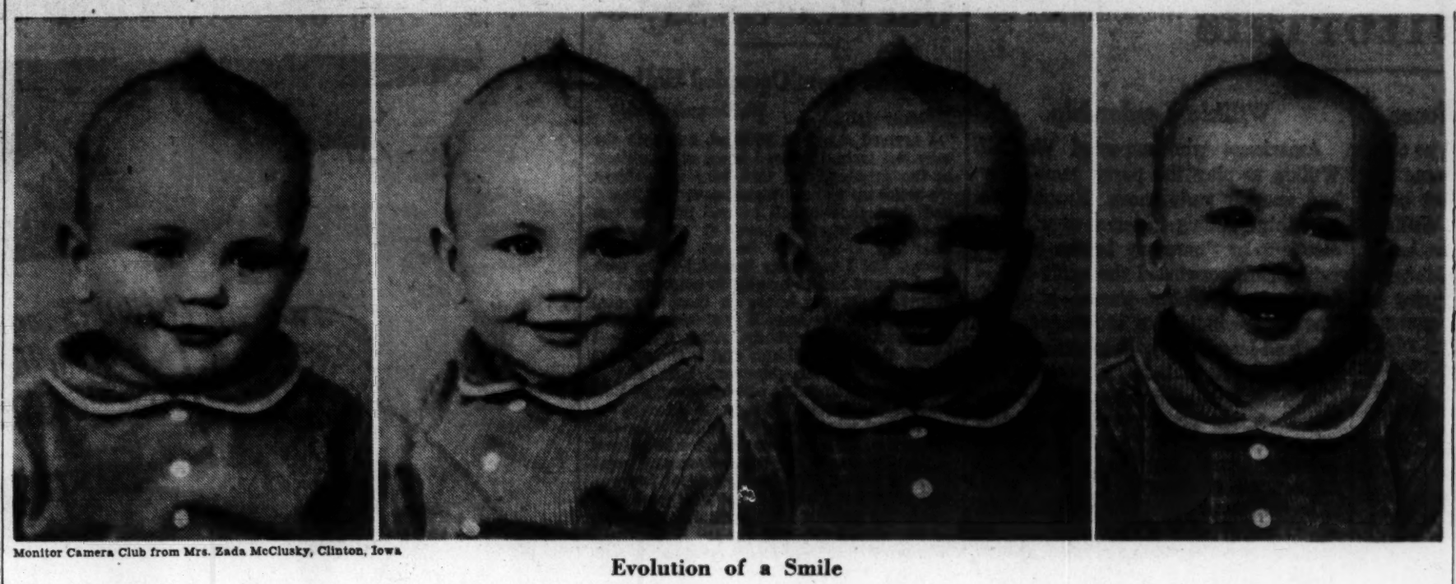
Across

1—What is capital of Rumania?
9—According to ancient custom, a place for sacrifice.
10—Samuel Woodworth wrote of what kind of bucket?
12—A member of a religious order.
13—What is an antonym of "idle"?
14—Symbol for silver is what?
16—What is a thin strip of wood serving to support a coat of plaster, etc.?
17—To seek.
18—Frozen water.
19—Crater Lake is in what State (abbr.)?
20—What is used by a magician?
21—Hawaiians use root of what plant to make poi?
22—Egyptian sun god.
23—What is a lively, buoyant, cheerful tune?
24—What was first name of founder of Rhode Island?
25—What is first name of Sandburg, American poet?
26—A cipher is what?
27—What do you call a crowd of people moving in one direction?
29—What is Valjean's first name in Hugo's novel?
30—What is 16th letter of Greek alphabet?
31—What State is south of Minnesota?
32—What is first name of heroine of a Whittier poem?
33—Where is Demopolis (abbr.)?
34—Every one.
35—What is first name of cobbler in "Die Meistersinger"?
36—Who was chief god of mythology of the Eddas?
37—If you were in Kokomo, in what direction would you travel to reach Ft. Wayne (abbr.)?
38—What did Mother Hubbard hope to find for her pet?
39—What was George Eliot's real name?
40—What covers nearly three fourths of surface of the globe?
42—What is Thomas Gray's best-known poem?
43—Who was the lady whose praises were celebrated by Earl of Surrey in a famous sonnet?

Down

1—What is any of several herbs of goosefoot family?
2—What State is east of Nevada?
3—Vehicle.
4—60 minutes equal what (abbr.)?
5—What do you call a period of play in a contest or match?
6—If you were in Lead, S. D., in what direction would you travel to reach Pierre?
7—What is the apparent arch, or vault, of heaven?
8—What is symbol for tellurium?
9—What is the palm cockatoo of Australia?
11—What shellfish yields mother-of-pearl?
12—What do you call a native of the Everglade State?
13—What is central or bagging portion of a fishing net?
15—Who are the natives of Cracker State?
17—A corridor is what?
18—Who is Emilia's husband in opera "Othello"?
20—What is a metal thread?
21—Barefoot boy of Whittier's poem wears hat with what kind of brim?
22—What is melted rock from a volcanic crater?
24—To peruse.
25—What American actress appeared in "Lilac Time" and "Smilin' Through"?
26—Who was chief of the Olympian gods?
28—What do you call a contest at birling logs?
32—What is first name of 25 Down?
36—Who was a Roman naturalist and author?
32—What food was miraculously supplied to wandering Israelites?
33—A maxim is what?
35—Rime.
36—What is a place for baking?
38—What is the honey-producing insect?
39—Who was a high priest of Bible times?
41—Centigram (abbr.)
42—What ending denotes the past tense?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)



Monitor Camera Club from Mrs. Zada McClusky, Clinton, Iowa

Evolution of a Smile

Daily Anecdote

Patient Audubon

Countless thousands have marveled at the wonderful bird pictures of John James Audubon, but few realize the great patience, toil, and fortitude which went into their creation.

After many months in the wilderness, during which more than two hundred drawings had been executed, Audubon departed for a brief visit to Philadelphia.

"I looked to my drawings before my departure," he wrote in his journal, "placed them carefully in a wooden box, and gave them in charge of a relative. . . . My absence was for several months, and when I returned I inquired after my box. The box was produced and opened but, reader, feel for me—a pair of Norway rats had taken possession of the whole, and reared a young family among the gnawed bits of paper which, but a month previous, represented nearly a thousand inhabitants of the air!"

The young man was beside himself with grief, but presently his great natural optimism asserted itself, and he set out cheerfully to repair his loss. "I went to the woods," he wrote, "as gayly as if nothing had happened. I felt pleased that I might now make better drawings than before."

He labored ten years with infinite thought and care, at length producing the most beautiful and realistic portrayals of bird life ever created by the hand of man!

Daily Quotation

CHARACTER is not cut in marble,
it is not something solid and unaltering.
It is something living and changing.
—GEORGE ELIOT

Analogy Test

By Giles Miller

Select the right answer for each statement below; several alternative answers are given, only one of which is correct: In each case underline only one word or phrase.

1. Mardi Gras is to New Orleans as Winter Carnival is to **(Minneapolis, Twin Cities, St. Paul, Detroit, Denver).**
2. Bicycle is to Michaux as the passenger elevator is to **(Faraday, Thurber, Otto, Nobel, Otis).**
3. "Brevity is the soul of wit" is to Shakespeare as "Eureka" (I have found it) is to **(Archimedes, Diogenes, Aesop, Euclid, Aristotle).**
4. Shenandoah National Park is to Virginia as Yosemite National Park is to **(Idaho, Montana, Colorado, Wyoming, California).**
5. The rupee is to India as the yen is to **(China, Siam, New Guinea, Japan, India).**
6. Alfred Tennyson is to England as William Makepeace Thackeray is to **(England, United States, Ireland, Wales, Scotland).**

Your score on this test is based on the number of correct answers underlined. The corect answers and rating table appear elsewhere on this page.

It Has Been Said of Genius

Genius finds its own road and carries its own lamp.—Willmott.
Great geniuses have the shortest biographies.—Emerson.
Genius is only a superior power of seeing.—Ruskin.
The first and last thing required of genius is the love of truth.—Goethe.
Genius does what it must, and talent what it can.—Owen Meredith.

In Lighter Vein

His Jump

There is one thing I do not know,
'Bout that I've no illusions—
I do not know how far he jumps,
When he jumps to conclusions.
—Scanlan in Buffalo News.

New Version

"Tramps make their clothes last an incredible time," says an institution official. The reason for this may be that a rolling stone gathers no moths.—Montreal Star.

Saving Space

Teacher: "Tommy, why is your composition on milk only half a page when I asked for two pages?"

Tommy: "Well, you see, I wrote about condensed milk."—Grit.

His Turn

A club of eccentric young men had for one of their rules that on Tuesday evenings any man who asked in the clubroom a question which he was unable to answer himself should pay a fine of ten shillings. One evening Tomkinson asked: "Why doesn't a ground squirrel leave any dirt round the top of his hole when he digs it?"

After some deliberation he was called upon to answer his own question.

"That's easy," he said. "The squirrel starts at the bottom and digs up."

"All very nice," suggested a member, "but how does it get to the bottom?"

"That's your question," answered Tomkinson.—Tit-Bits.

He Who Hesitates

Young Man (entering jewelry store)—I, er, um, say, ah—

Jeweler (to clerk)—Bring me that tray of engagement rings.—Grit.

View In Mind

"What an interesting life you are living these past few weeks. How do you explain it?"

"I'm trying to do things that will make interesting reading in my autobiography."—Montreal Star.

Somewhere in the U. S. A.

"Did you see a horse go by here without a rider that looks like me?"

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Tina to the Rescue

London

This is the story of Tina, a brave dog of a brave family!

One day, a policeman was passing the door of a fruit shop in a poorer section of London, when a dog ran to him whining. It was Tina, trying to say, "Please come with me."

The policeman noticed smoke coming from a near-by basement, and he called the fire brigade. But Tina was still upset, and when the firemen arrived she led them to the back of the shop, where they found four forlorn kittens, deserted by their mother. Tina refused to move away till they were rescued.

Yes, she was both brave and clever, and so was her sister, who not long before had saved another London family by giving an alarm when danger appeared near.

Brevities

Detroit News: A week-end survey of leftover Christmas candy in representative local households showed little but soft centers with punched-in-bottoms.

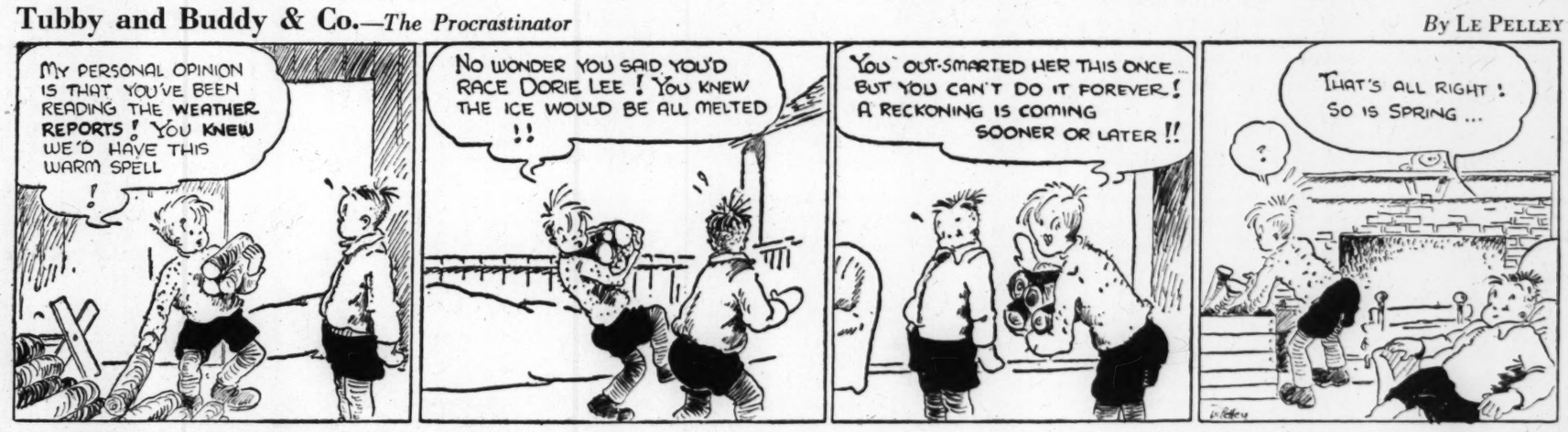
Williams in Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal: The pioneers found it rather hard. A young married couple couldn't accumulate a set of dishes by attending the neighborhood theater.

A Verse for Today . . .

My brethren, have not the faith of our Lord Jesus Christ, the Lord of glory, with respect of persons.—JAMES 2:1.

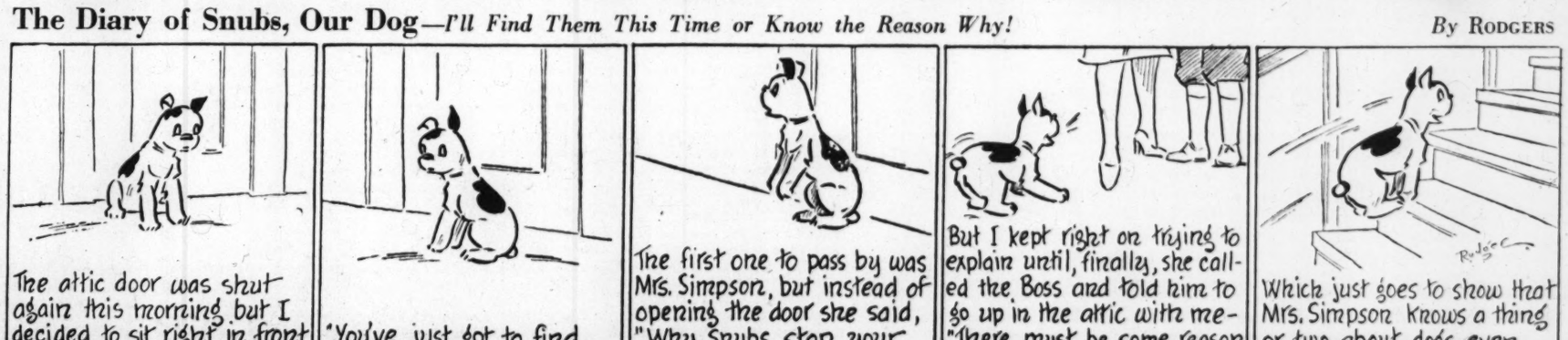
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Procrastinator*

By LE PELLEY


MY PERSONAL OPINION IS THAT YOU'VE BEEN READING THE WEATHER REPORTS! YOU KNEW WE'D HAVE THIS WARM SPELL
NO WONDER YOU SAID YOU'D RACE DORIE LEE! YOU KNEW THE ICE WOULD BE ALL MELTED!!
YOU OUT-SMARTED HER THIS ONCE... BUT YOU CAN'T DO IT FOREVER! A RECKONING IS COMING SOONER OR LATER!!
THAT'S ALL RIGHT! SO IS SPRING...

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*I'll Find Them This Time or Know the Reason Why!*

By RODGERS


The attic door was shut again this morning, but I decided to sit right in front of it until the Boss or someone else opened it for me-
"You've just got to find those nuts for that poor squirrel!" I told myself-
The first one to pass by was Mrs. Simpson, but instead of opening the door she said, "Why Snubs, stop your fooling, you know that squirrel isn't in the attic!"
But I kept right on trying to explain until, finally, she called the Boss and told him to go up in the attic with me- "there must be some reason why that pup is so anxious to get up there," she said-
Which just goes to show that Mrs. Simpson knows a thing or two about dogs even though sometimes she pretends she doesn't—

The Adventures of Waddles—*They Would Melt in Your Mouth*

By THE HAGERS

"ICEBURGERS! WHAT ARE THEY?" I CRIED. "THREE FOR A DIME," THE GULL REPLIED.
STILL MYSTIFIED, I PURCHASED THREE. "WE'LL HAVE THEM, BILL," I QUACKED, "FOR TEA."
AT TEA TIME THEY DID NOT APPEAR. I ASKED THE COOK. HE ANSWERED, "HERE!
YOUR ICEBURGERS ARE H_2O!" WHAT THEY TASTE LIKE WE'LL NEVER KNOW.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Six-Day Week for Defense

Defense production ought to be on a six-day-week basis, and in some instances on a two- or three-shift basis throughout the United States. William S. Knudsen and Sidney Hillman, heads of the Office for Production Management, are said to be on the point of joining in an appeal to management and labor to end the "Friday night industrial blackout." Reports from industries in New England and elsewhere indicate that to some extent a response has preceded the appeal.

Essentially the question involved at this stage is one of overtime wages. Under the Federal Labor Standards Act, hours of workers are not flatly limited to forty a week, but any who are employed more than that equivalent of five eight-hour days must be paid time and a half for the overtime.

Employers, faced with increased orders, would like naturally to obtain a longer work week from their already trained employees at straight time rates. This would be the quickest, most efficient way to increase production in terms of labor cost. For some time spokesmen of industry, notably Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., chairman of General Motors Corporation, have been urging a six-day week with the intimation that labor should permit a modification of the Federal wage-and-hour law.

Labor urges that before workers who have jobs are asked to extend their hours, employment should be spread to all of the unemployed who can possibly be absorbed. In other words, there should be new hiring and added shifts rather than longer hours until every idle employable is at work. Essentially, Mr. Sloan accepts this thesis, for when he addressed the American Academy of Political Science in November he advocated the six-day work week only after the slack of unemployment had been taken up.

In practice the new hiring involves a great deal in the matter of skills. Time and energy must be consumed in selecting and training new hands, organizing the work for them, and providing competent foremen. This is worth while in the long run but in certain cases it is cheaper to pay overtime to skilled workers than to train new ones, and in emergencies or bottlenecks this is necessary in order to get the production out on time.

So long as there are, by the National Industrial Conference Board's estimate, more than 7,000,000 still unemployed, it may be rather premature to talk of a lengthened work week for individuals. Plants can work the longer week by splitting shifts or paying overtime, and the overtime penalty may be necessary to assure that new hiring will go to a maximum.

However, it is not too early to be looking ahead to the period when all who are employable will have been enrolled in the defense effort. Then it must be determined how industry and labor may share fairly the concessions to be made in accomplishing a further increase of defense production. The solution of this issue should be sought with an open mind and with reference to the economic facts of the situation as they develop.

The Unconformable Clam

It is a curious phenomenon of the kitchen that there is no standard type of that luxurious dish which is called New England clam chowder. Automobiles, bakery bread, razor blades, and so many another article has been standardized that people sometimes like to brag of this as the "age of standardization." Yet one celebrated seashore inn will dispense a clam chowder which is pale as the moon, another will produce a brew brown as autumn, and in its rare mixture a third will submerge crackers. Some have used bits of raw onion, some crisply fried. One chowder will be all milk and another obviously watered.

While savants have not yet reported on the matter, it is suspected that this incorrigible variety is derived in some contrary fashion from the changeless character of the clam, which—while silent and unprotesting—refuses to be regimented into a single pattern even as chowder.

For nearly 600 years of history, the clam of the western world has withstood civilization. It has never been taught like the dog to sit up and beg for food, or like the trained canary, to sing over the radio. Nor has it adopted any household habits, like the cat which likes to sit by the fire.

Perhaps in the distant future the clam may be made to conform to a pattern. But probably that will not help the chowder situation. The cooks themselves seem determined to remain rugged individualists.

Willkie Leadership

Americans who expected Wendell Willkie to play the party game have had another rude shock. Republicans who think mainly in terms of winning elections by "harmony in the organization" are convinced the apple-cart—not to say the plum-wagon—is upset. The 1940 candidate's indorsement of the lend-lease bill "with modifications" undercuts Republican opposition in Congress. In Washington they are saying that this action consolidates the disposition of other party groups to combine against any Willkie nominee for national chairman.

In the same breath come questions about how much leadership Mr. Willkie can exercise after being exposed at first hand to "British propaganda." It is argued that by his support of the lend-lease bill and by going to England he forfeits any chance of "bringing along" the more isolationist Republicans.

But since the Philadelphia convention he has been closer to the trend of national opinion than the Republicans in Congress. There is every indication that the people are going in his direction now. By the time he returns from England, American sentiment may support him much more than his party opponents. Production is going to be a vital issue and he will come back with vital information. With knowledge about conditions overseas and the methods Britain has had to use in wartime—methods America may need to copy—Mr. Willkie may be a more effective opposition leader than anybody else in his party.

Whether this proves true or not apparently concerns him very little. He may be playing the best kind of politics by doing the big thing, the thing which appears to him right. But it is manifestly not politics in any usual sense. He has taken two big risks. They may turn out well for him and for his party leadership. In any case they are likely to promote effective democratic action by America. That is important.

Russia—Neutral Broker?

Nazi-Soviet talks such as those reported from Moscow in the last few days need not be strictly for economic purposes. They have also a political effect.

The spectacle of continuing Russian-Nazi co-operation tends to produce concern wherever totalitarianism is feared or opposed. It tends also to screen the political friction which exists between those two States and which is exacerbated by Nazi pressure on Slav peoples in the Balkans. Negotiations over trade, such as these are reported to be, can be entered into at any time without raising political issues, yet they serve as an opportunity for each party to sound out the political attitudes of the other.

Moreover, some reminder to the world of Nazi-Soviet friendship was called for to bolster Nazi prestige.

Had there been nothing of a commercial nature to discuss, the talks still might have taken place. But there evidently was something of a commercial nature that required examination.

It was this: How could Russia extend increased economic aid to Germany? Russia has vast resources, but also a vast population. The margin that Russia can produce above its own needs is not great.

Germany now needs more than it expected to need when the last commercial agreement was reached with the Soviets. Harvests in the Danubian area, Europe's principal granary, have been reduced by untoward weather and by diversion of man and mule power from the soil to wartime activities. The British blockade has exerted cumulative pressure on German economy, depriving it of key materials with which to make use even of many materials which Germany possesses.

One way in which Russia might enlarge its trade with Germany is suggested in reports of negotiations between the Soviet Union and the Argentine Government. The Argentine Minister of Agriculture is quoted as saying Argentina is ready to sell to anybody who wants to buy. Thus "neutral" Russia may attempt to play the part of a big neutral broker between the "new order" and the New World.

This possibility is already being dealt with, apparently, by British efforts to divert Argentine foodstuffs to Spain. It is not improbable that the United States can also play an effective part in reducing supplies that might reach Germany through Russia.

"The Italian army is terrible when aroused," writes Fascist editor Gayda. The results in Albania and Libya seem to indicate that Signor Gayda meant it was—well, just terrible.

Our Readers Say—

A Letter From Occupied Holland

My dear Sally, 7th December, 1940

I arrived safely in Holland, but with the very last train. I arrived home at six o'clock in the evening, and that very same night we woke up to hear planes over our heads, and guns shooting all around us. You can understand what a change it was for me after my lovely tour through the United States. But I was very thankful to be with my husband and to be able to help him, and everybody in our house in those dreadful first days of the war. It was impossible to get news from anybody. After a week I heard that my children and grandchildren were safe. My daughter and her children had to go through the bombardment of Rotterdam, but thank God they are all safe.

The first weeks were very difficult for me. When the first officers came in my home, and demanded rooms for themselves, and some high officers—I could hardly be civil to them. But after that I began to see they were very much like the rest of us, with the same difficulties and anxieties about their own families. We had many talks together and when they had to leave, they said they would always be thankful for the time they spent here, and they hoped that when things were peaceful, we would meet again.

Just now our house is quite full. We have ten officers, who live here and take all their meals here. Anne Marie is staying with me and helps me with everything. Every day brings new and sometimes very difficult surprises, and puts us before decisions that sometimes seem almost unbearable.

You would laugh if you could see me, flying about on a bicycle (nobody has a car any more) through rain and wind, or in an old-fashioned sort of carriage with a pony. Traveling is almost impossible with most of the bridges blown up, so that we do not see our friends often.

It is quite a new experience not to be able to buy things you want even if you have the money. The task of the housewife is especially difficult. I spend hours in my kitchen trying to provide for my household and making appetizing dishes out of very little.

LOTTY

Vught, Holland

"Let Us Awake"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the past six months, we Americans have let go of some of our favorite arguments, that Europe's business is not ours and that we are interested only in the safety of our own people and our own pocketbooks. We have at last shown a willingness to scratch the surface of thought in seeing our moral obligations, but we must go much deeper. I believe the wave of selfishness, material-mindedness and greed that swept the world after the first World War brought upon the nations the depression, and because that kind of thinking has persisted in our country, our seeming depression has been of the greatest duration.

Although the writer has never been a believer in a third term under usual circumstances, yet today she rejoices that we have at the head of our Government a man who has courage, who is experienced in international matters, and who has the vision to fathom the ambitions of the dictators.

The necessity looms in the not-too-distant future that we give outright armaments to Britain, and no doubt we will have to make some kind of an arrangement whereby our ships are available to supply her needs. While Britons do the fighting, Americans must be willing to give their utmost in other ways.

As a nation, let us awake, and be done with selfishness and depression.

(MRS.) JUDITH RAENTSCH

Berkeley, Calif.

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

The Public's Turn to Speak

Down the Middle of the Road

Of the Military Virtues

By Erwin D. Canham

There is one historical accident for which the United States can be grateful. It is that Franklin D. Roosevelt was for eight years Assistant Secretary of the Navy. In that period, in a manner quite unusual for social reformers or progressive party leaders, he came to know a good deal about the professional military man's problems and importance. If President Roosevelt had been simply a Populist Party leader borne to the top by the depression forces which worked in the United States in 1932 or 1936, he might have been another Léon Blum or Arthur Henderson—or Harry Hopkins. He might quite well have had the contempt for the professional soldier or sailor that is typical of the liberal or intellectual.

People of the type that Mr. Roosevelt might have been are always laughing at the Colonel Blimps of this world. Yet, as D. W. Brogan has pointed out, it was the Colonel Blimp virtues which helped get the men off the beach at Dunkirk. Faced by a military problem, a problem where unquestioning obedience—even blind obedience—is called for, no textual knowledge of Thorstein Veblen or Karl Marx will suffice.

"Why," asks Brogan in the current Yale Review, "did the British and French and American Left so largely ignore the military realities of the situation? Because for at least two generations the Left had seen in militarism, the rule by the military mind, the chief enemy of progress and civilization. Gone were the days when armies might be centers of radical conspiracy; gone was the tradition of the liberating power of the revolution in arms. Not only war but militarism was the enemy. The estrangement between the professional classes and the military classes in the Western democracies was old and profound. How many members of the British or American intelligentsia knew any soldiers or sailors or aviators or wondered what they thought, how they were trained, what view of life they held?"

* * *

This state of affairs in the United States extended not only to the intelligentsia of the Left, but to the elite of the industrial Age of Prosperity as well. Presidents Coolidge and Hoover, however far from the Left they may have been, were equally aloof from the leaders of the armed services. Despite the fact that most highly placed Army and Navy officers tend personally to conservative views, they were never respected and welcomed by the spokesmen for the New Era of the 'twenties. These temporarily unpopular fighting professionals were stranded in the middle, halfway between the progressives and radicals on the Left and the industrialists and budget-cutters on the Right. And the peace-minded international co-operationists scorned them in the middle.

And then President Roosevelt was elected. Despite the fact that he was a product of the Left, he happened—just happened—to have a naval background. He not only did not have the usual prejudices of the liberal for the fighting man, but he genuinely appreciated his virtues. Thus began, in practical as well as sentimental ways, the rehabilitation of the professional Navy or Army man. President Roosevelt brought a good many officers into other branches of the government. To their astonishment, New Dealers found that army officers made the best sort of work relief administrators—or reform law executives! After a decade of very slim pickings, Navy and Army at once in 1933 began to receive greater appropriations.

* * *

Now at long last, the Nation is turning to its military men for help. More and more able young men are seeking military careers. War, regrettably enough no doubt, has come back as an instrument of national policy. It is no longer asserted blandly that "force settles nothing," for force—even if temporarily—has already settled a good many things in Europe. So we turn to the experts in the use of military force, hoping that their talents may serve us chiefly in a preventive function, but aware that the only real prevention is willingness, if necessary, to fight to enforce one's prevention.

That is precisely where the military men come in. That is why the Nation—young and old—has accepted the draft so spiritedly, and why many men are volunteering in advance. Some years hence, when the military virtues can again be permitted to become unfashionable, we shall probably laugh once more at our Colonel Blimps. But we ought to remember that they came in mighty handy.

The Bookshelf

Report on a Report on England

REPORT ON ENGLAND, November, 1940, by Ralph Ingersoll (New York: Simon and Schuster. $1.50), stands up to what is probably the stiffest test of good reporting. Mr. Ingersoll's articles in PM, the experimental afternoon paper in New York of which he is editor, when put up into book form still make intensely interesting reading. In fact, even to a fellow journalist like the writer of this review, who is himself a London correspondent, this little book is not only packed with timely information, it is full of brilliantly written passages that take the reader right into bomb-ridden London.

As long as Mr. Ingersoll sticks to this reporting of what he saw and heard, it is impossible to be anything but enthusiastic about his book. For one who knows the difficulties of collecting reliable information in war-time England, the volume and value of what Mr. Ingersoll did in the short space of two weeks spent in Britain is really remarkable. When he begins to draw conclusions, however, and to add his own observations and comments on things that happened before he arrived, it is not so easy to agree with him.

For example, the editor of PM centers his book around what he describes as "the biggest news that I have come back with"; namely, his belief that between Sept. 7 and 15 Hitler won the air battle of London but didn't know it.

To a degree this is a matter of opinion, and Mr. Ingersoll is, of course, entitled to his. But to support his conviction, he makes a number of statements that seem, to say the least, exaggerated to one who like the present reviewer was an eyewitness of this battle. (Mr. Ingersoll was in England in November, nearly two months after the events he describes.) For example, in a typical passage on this subject, he says that on the day after the first daylight mass attack was made, the water mains in London were "smashed right and left, all over town." Yet the fact is there was not even a temporary interruption of the water services at that time except in one relatively small area.

He continues to give a picture of London, where, he says, "The streets were full of rubble, blown up from direct hits, filled with glass and brick and furniture, plaster, piping, and what-have-you from houses blown down. Whole telephone exchanges were out all over town. In almost continual raiding there is no time to clear or repair. Streets, avenues, districts are simply roped off and abandoned. No traffic—neither fire engines nor ambulances—can get through."

Anyone reading this would certainly form a mental picture of London in a state of general and widespread chaos approaching complete destruction. Yet on Sept. 8, the day that he speaks of, I personally rode around a large part of central London in a car and experienced no difficulty whatever in getting through. I made free use of the telephone without any difficulty, and heard of no one who had any such trouble.

The fact is that the conditions Mr. Ingersoll describes were true only of a certain relatively small district of London, around the dock area in the southeast section of the city. Even after a week of this bombing, the picture he draws is misleading. For while the destruction in certain of these southeast districts had been terrible, elsewhere in the city the raids had done remarkably little damage. Certainly nothing was to be seen in the way of general havoc. Only after these daylight raids had given way to night bombing, and only when these indiscriminate night attacks had gone on for several weeks, was there a situation in London as a whole corresponding even roughly to the impression given in Mr. Ingersoll's report.

These inaccuracies or exaggerations certainly do not add to the permanent value of his book as a historical document. But neither do they prevent its being perhaps the foremost single stroke of reporting that has so far emerged from the war.

MALLORY BROWNE

The Wide Horizon

Travels in German America

By Sydney A. Clark

SANTIAGO, CHILE

Nothing I have heard or read, and nothing I have experienced in southern Brazil, in Ecuador, in Bolivia, in Peru, has prepared me for the extreme "germanity" of southern Chile. I am amazed not merely at the German penetration here but at the virtual taking over of hundreds and hundreds of fertile miles of this shoestring country. (One must almost speak of linear miles in Chile to the exclusion of square ones, for the country is 3,000 miles long yet its breadth averages but a hundred miles or so.)

I am on a train of the *Ferrocarriles del Estado* northbound from Puerto Montt to Santiago, a twenty-four hours' run by express, and we have just left the station of Osorno. That city is almost as far south of the equator as Boston is north. It is early summer here in December and gorgeously beautiful. This whole region is called the Switzerland of Chile because of its lakes and snow-capped mountain peaks, but it is definitely German Switzerland, not French Switzerland. I have heard not a single word of French in the last week but I have heard more German than Spanish, and much even of the Spanish has been spoken by Germans, all of whom are bi-lingual.

I visited Osorno briefly the other day, on my way south, and it is surely as German a city as there is on the globe outside of the Reich itself. I suppose there are a few strictly Spanish Chileans of importance there (of course, there are many Araucanian Indian Chileans), but they must be a lonesome few. They must feel like strangers in a strange country.

* * *

If Osorno is the capital of "German America" its lines are gone out through all the south land. In Puerto Montt, the *Deutscher Verein* occupies one of the most conspicuous buildings. In Puerto Varas the imposing Café Loreley rises directly opposite the station to lure Teuton travelers. At Ensenada, three hours by lake steamer from Puerto Varas, the tourist inn is a transplanted cutting from Bavaria. The proprietor has affixed numerous travel posters to the walls of his establishment and although printed in Spanish they are all thoroughly "orthodox" to Nazi ideology. I remember those picturing *Alemania Romántica*, *Verano* (Spring) *en Alemania*, and *Selvas* (Forests) *Alemanas*.

I remember also some proper tributes to the Axis partner, a lovely poster of *El Lago da Garda*, for example, and another with the query: "Do you know the land of Italy?" *(Conoceis la Tierra-Italia?)* If Spanish-printed posters were available on the subject of Japanese travel I feel sure that they, too, would appear on the walls of Ensenada Inn.

Here on the train the people seated in the section ahead of me are speaking German as are those behind me, those across the aisle from me, and those with me. The latter chance to be a young mother and her small boy, as sweet a looking mother and son as Angelica Kauffmann could have painted. When I go into the *coche comedor* for luncheon I shall hear nothing but German—and a little Spanish—on every side.

* * *

Mostly these people are good to look at, clean, prideful, energetic, cheerful, kindly people. They have come here to stay, or rather their parents, in most cases, came to stay.

What do they think of the present master of German destinies? This is hard to answer since their tongues are tied here almost as securely as if they still lived in the Reich. It is very unsafe for them to criticize the Nazi regime, even if they wished to do so. It is unwise even to seem lukewarm toward it.

No concentration camps threaten them here but there are jobs to lose, there are nice clubs from which to be ejected, there are business doors and home doors to be shut in their faces. It is far more sensible to do a bit of shouting at the right moments and to have the *Führer's* picture securely placed on the wall above the piano. A friend of mine who has the entrée to hundreds of these German-Chilean homes tells me that they *all* (he stressed the word) have Hitler's picture over the piano, or in some equally conspicuous place.

A young German bank employee with whom I happened to travel the other day opened up his heart to me—a little. "I don't approve of all this racial hatred and persecution," he risked, in answer to a query of mine. "In fact I don't mind saying to you that I go to a Jewish dentist in my city because I think he's the best one. I've been criticized a lot but so far I haven't lost my job on account of it. You see I'm known, in spite of this, as a very good German."

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